Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME VII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1873. NUMBER 32.

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ASH BUYERS
—AT THE—
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undersigned respectfully informs the ens of Ebensburg and the public gener- that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION ICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in ing of

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most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities;
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OD and WILLOW WARE
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RBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,
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painted and put up as cheap as possible, for cash. A liberal discount made to dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.
GEORGE HUNTLEY.
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ers and Reapers,
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and last, but not least, the
OR SCREW-POWER MACHINE,
the most simple and lightest draught ines in use. Has no cog wheels, un- sary shafts, or bolts or pieces.
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OOK HERE!
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Work taken in exchange for work.
WM. H. JONES.
Ebensburg, April 5, 1873.-$* [11-6m.]

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TO INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAM- COUNTY. Disgusted with this day's ings of the Democratic County Convention, I offer myself as an Independent Candi- for the office of SHERIFF, and pledge my- if elected, to perform the duties faithfully and impartially as the duties of my office.
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MRS. JONES has just received an invoice the fashionable Millinery Goods, at her Store, East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Hats, &c., a specialty. Dressmaking a continuance of the public is respect- uneLly.]

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It is equal to the best Lard Oil.
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BARK WANTED.—FOUR THOUSAND CORDS OAK AND HEMLOCK BARK wanted at the new Tannery, Woodvale, Johnstown. Cash paid on delivery. Apply to or address W. H. ROSENSTEEL & SON,
June 6, 1873.-4m.* Johnstown P. O.

[ORIGINAL.]

DARE TO DO RIGHT.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

My boy, to-day you are starting
On the perilous journey of life;
You'll meet with a thousand temptations—
The world with danger is rife:—
And if the long journey in safety you'd make,
With an honor unsullied and bright,
At all times, in all places, my boy,
You nobly must dare to do right.

The gambling hells, by their glitter and glare,
You to enter, my boy, may entice,
And the soft, sweet voice of a comrade
May tempt and allure you to vice;
But if you'd preserve your conscience and heart
Free from sin's cankerous blight,
Ne'er gaze at the one—bid the other depart—
And bravely dare to do right.

The attainment of wealth may induce you
From honesty's pathway to swerve,
And the bribes of the wicked may tempt you
The cause of injustice to serve;
But if you'd be true to your manhood,
Resist the temptation with might,
And at all times, in all places, my boy,
Courageously dare to do right.

The great ones of earth may desire you
At their dark, wicked deeds to connive,
And if you refuse they may threaten you
From place and position to drive;
But if you'd be true to your God and yourself,
Like a soldier prepared for the fight,
Cooly and calmly confront them,
And fearlessly dare to do right.

Throughout the long journey, my boy,
Keep these words for a motto and guide,
Nor suffer the veil of delusion
Them e'er from your vision to hide;
Thro' life's rugged, steep pathway
Tread bravely and steadily on,
Nor turn to the left nor the right,
And at all times, in all places, my boy,
Be honest and manly, and dare to do right.

AN INDIAN'S REVENGE.

BY RALPH RINGWOOD.

Where the Kentucky river cuts its way through the mountains, having upon either hand, bold, rugged cliffs that lift their summits 500 and 1,000 feet, as the case may be, above the stream, there lived in early times a settler by the name of Rufus Bronson, who, with his wife and child, a charming little girl of some eight or nine years of age, occupied the rude cabin at the base of the precipice, a little back from the river.

Although greatly exposed to danger, the Indians at that time being very plentiful throughout the region—he managed to live quietly for several years.

The Indians frequently visited the rude home of the hunter, and being always welcomed and provided with such food as might be in the larder, they maintained a friendly attitude.

Especially were they fond of the child, Maggie, and more than one fierce warrior had been seen sitting on the grass in front of the cabin, listening to the childish prattle of the little one, or else engaged in making it some toy or plaything from willow twigs or pliant bark.

In this manner several years had been passed, and Rufe Bronson came to feel as secure as though he was within the walls of a frontier fort.

One evening, Bronson and his wife were seated near the doorway, when suddenly a shadow fell across the threshold, and the next moment, a tall savage, whose reeling step and bloodshot eyes told that he was intoxicated, and staggering up to the log steps threw himself upon them.

His first demand was for fire-water, which of course was refused on the plea that there was none in the house.

The Indian became cross and ugly, swearing with terrible oaths that if the liquor was not produced he would murder the whole household. Bronson was a brave, determined man, and although he dreaded the necessity, yet he saw that he would be compelled to take prompt steps to prevent the savage from executing his threat.

Waiting until the warrior had made a demonstration, which he soon did by attempting to draw his tomahawk, Bronson sprung upon him and knocked him down with a blow of his fist, and then quietly disarmed and bound him where he lay, after a few moments of furious ravings and futile efforts to free himself, the savage rolled over and sunk into a drunken slumber.

He did not awake until the next morning, but before he did so the settler had quietly removed his bonds and restored the weapons, which he laid by the sleeper's side.

The savage, on awaking, rose slowly to his feet, felt his wrists as though the thongs had left a feeling there, took up his weapons, and without speaking a word, left and disappeared in the timber near by.

"What think you of that?" asked the wife, turning to her husband with a scared look.

"Pshaw! Don't trouble your head about the drunken brute," answered the settler, lightly, but as he turned away and stepped into the yard he muttered, "Like it? Well, not much The fellow must be watched. I was in hopes that he would not have remembered, but that lump where my fist landed was enough, if nothing else, to recall the circumstances."

The summer passed away and they saw the drunken guest no more. He failed to make his appearance. But as the leaves began to fall the settler, one day, while returning from hunting on the hills, and passing through a dense piece of timber, not far from the house, caught sight of a figure lurking among the bushes, but quickly disappeared when he advanced towards where it was. The figure was that of an Indian warrior, and Rufe Bronson would have sworn that he was the Indian whom he had knocked down and bound the previous summer. The knowledge was not in any way comforting, and hence he would not tell his wife of the discovery which he had made.

It would only alarm her, without, perhaps, any good results. He simply told her he had discovered bear tracks near by, and that she and her child must stay within, or close the house, when he was absent.

Several days afterward Rufe Bronson heard his dogs in the timber down by the river, and knowing they never opened without a good cause, he caught up his rifle and hastened to where they were barking. They had struck a fresh bear track, and as he arrived in sight they fairly lifted it, going off in a straight line down the river.

The chase led him several miles, and when at last he got his shot that finished Bruin's career he found that it was three or four o'clock in the afternoon.

Swinging his game to a sapling out of reach of cat or wolf, he started for home to get the gray mare, and return to fetch it that night.

Taking a near cut, he approached the cabin from the western side, where timber grew heavy up to within a few yards of the building, and consequently he could not see the clearing, or what might be transpiring there, until he passed through the wood.

Thus it was, that, when within but a very short distance of his house, he heard a wild, piercing shriek; he could only guess that something terrible must be taking place beyond the screen of bushes and leaves.

Uttering a loud shout that his presence might sooner be known, Bronson sprang forward with the leaps of a wounded buck, a great fear in his heart, for he had only too clearly recognized in that scream the agonized voice of his wife.

It took but a moment for him to clear the intervening timber and undergrowth.

As he dashed out into the clearing, holding his rifle ready for instant use, he comprehended in one swift glance all that had taken place and what was further to fear.

"Near the end of the cabin, facing the cliffs of which I have spoken, stood the mother, her face pallid as the dead, her arms outstretched and her staring eyes fixed upon the precipitous heights up which the figure of an Indian warrior was struggling.

"My child! my child!" was all the woman said, and then Rufe Bronson saw that the bundle borne in the Indian's arms was the form of their only child, little Maggie.

Firm of heart, and with nerve as steady as the rocks around, the father for a moment actually quailed and cowered under what his quick sense told him, the deadly peril of his little one. But he was quick to recover.

The Indian was drawing away; step by step he was increasing the distance. And as he occasionally glanced backward and downward, the parents saw in his painted countenance the fell purpose that actuated the abductor.

"God aid me!" muttered Bronson, as he raised his rifle, glanced through the sights and touched the trigger.

The Indian started violently at the shot. He was hit, but not badly, and with a yell of devilish triumph, he passed upward.

"Too low, by a couple of inches," said a low, calm voice at the settler's elbow.

Bronson started as though he himself had been shot.

Where has this man come from? Who was he?

Neither had seen him approach. But there was no time for explanations.

The stranger, a man rather below than above the ordinary height, whose fine, athletic form was fully displayed by his closely fitting buckskin garments, stepped quickly forward, a few paces, and firmly planting his left foot in advance, threw up an unusually long rifle as though preparing to fire.

"For god sake, stranger, be careful of my child!" cried Bronson, while the agonized mother uttered an inaudible prayer.

"It's our only chance. I know that Indian," was the quick reply, and the sharp click! click! of the hammer as it was drawn back told that the critical moment had come.

By this time the Indian had nearly reached the summit of the steep. That he was wounded now became evident, as upon a broad ledge of rock he paused a moment.

This opportunity was seized by the unknown.

Although the savage had taken the precaution to hold the child up in front of himself, as a shield, covering nearly the whole of his brawny chest, but leaving his head uncovered, the stranger did not hesitate in making the shot.

For one instant, as it gained its position, the rifle wavered, and then instantly became as immovable as tho' held in a vice.

Whith clasped hands and straining eyes the parents watched the statue-like form upon which so much depended.

Suddenly a sharp report rang out—the white smoke drifted away, and as the vision became clear, they saw the savage loose his hold upon the child, reel wildly for a minute, and then pitch forward upon the rocks.

It may be imagined that the father was not long in reaching the place where his child lay, and in a few minutes more the little one was in its mother's arms.

"Tell us who you are, that we may know what name to mingle with our prayers," as the stranger prepared to depart.

"My name is Daniel Boone," he said, and was gone.

WOMAN'S INHUMANITY TO HER SEX.—There is much food for reflection in the following questions and answers: "Who hits a woman when she is down?" "Why, another woman?" That's so. If women were so severe upon men who transgress the bonds of morality and decency as they are upon transgressions of their own sex, we should speedily have inaugurated a reform in society that would be worth a thousand midnight missions or Rosine Associations. Women are like crows—we hope the ladies will pardon us for making the comparison—but it is a truthful one even if not tasteful. We say women are like crows. One of their number falls wounded by sin and she is immediately set up and torn to pieces. The doors of respectable associations are closed against her. The virtuous female turns from her with loathing and disgust. Even the common sympathy of human nature is denied her. No help for the sinning woman. No help! But what of the man who has wrought this poor creature's ruin, and who has led her steps into the paths of folly and sin? Is he tabooed by women generally? There are noble women who would scorn to meet on any terms the man through whose instrumentality an unsuspecting sister has fallen. But, alas, how rare are such instances. The most licentious men we ever knew—and with their licentiousness known to the world—were the men upon whom we have seen virtuous women lavish their sweetest smiles. They had ready access to the very hearthstones of households where the presence of a fallen woman would have been regarded with as much alarm and horror as that of one plague-smitten. Oh, the cruelty and injustice of women. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." What of woman's inhumanity to woman?

A NEGRO minister who married rather sooner than some of the sisters thought proper and becoming, excused himself as follows: "My dear brethren and sisters, my grief was greater than I could bear. I turned every way for peace and comfort, but none came. I searched the scriptures from Ginisee to Reverlations, and found plenty of promises to the widder, but narry one to the widderrer. And so I took it that the Lord didn't waste sympathy on a man when it was in his power to comfort himself; and having a first-rate chance to marry in the Lord, I did so again. Besides, brethren, I consider that poor Betsy was just as dead as she would ever be."

THE rural editor of a Western paper has discovered an insect that will destroy the pototo-bug. The new bug bores into the potato and strategically lays in wait for the other bug. The discoverer's attention has been directed to this, as the potato still suffers, but he has made no response. He is supposed to be chasing after another bug that will destroy the bug that destroys the potato bug.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY met a bridish-looking lady in the post-office recently, and the following conversation followed: "Mary, is it true that your mother is dead?" asked the former. "It is," said Mary. "And were you married before she died?" "No," said Mary, "not until three days after." The middle-aged woman stared at the bride for a moment and then slowly and bewilderingly said: "Do you mean to say that your poor mother died *without*—*without* seeing *what* you were married in?"

WHAT is the difference between the engine driver and a passenger who has lost the train? One is right in front and the other left behind.

SAVED BY A STOVE-PIPE.

It was my lot once to reside in a country village some six miles from the village of ———. It was before the days of railroads, and we were accustomed to reach the place by the Providence coach, which passed thro' the village daily going to the city in the morning and returning in the evening, so as to make it very convenient for our villagers to go to the city and transact their business and return by the stage in the afternoon with their purchases.

Between the city and our village ran a small creek, in which the tide-water flowed. This was crossed by a bridge with a draw, the latter for the accommodation of the small craft which belonged to a town further up the stream. Below the bridge was the steamboat landing for the adjacent city, and deep water.

At the time of my story it was late in October. A spell of frosty weather had reminded us that winter was coming on, and that our stoves must be set up and our arrangments for warming the house put in order. So I was instructed by my spouse to procure the necessary pipe for our parlor stove, and be sure to have the joints perfectly tight, for the green wood sometimes distilled pyroligeous acid, which dripping through a leaky pipe spoiled our carpet. The necessary pipe included an elbow with one straight joint fitted to one end and two to the other. I am necessarily particular on this point, because as the reader will perceive, on the same stove-pipe the whole interest of my story turns.

As usual at this season of the year, the tinman was greatly pressed with business and my job was only completed at the last moment. Seizing my ironware and some other purchases, I hurried to the stage-office, just in time to find the coach all filled and only room for me on top. Here I seated myself with my purchase around me, and soon, for convenience sake, I began to arrange my commodities in the most compact manner. The stove-pipe I held bolt upright by my side, and some rolls of batting which I had procured for my wife for a winter comfortable, I stuffed into the shorter joint of the pipe for convenience sake. I had all my traps snugly arranged just as the stage reached the draw-bridge; but there misfortune overtook me.

A schooner had just passed through the draw, and by carelessness of the bridge tender, the gate was left a little ajar. The driver was making good time, was in excellent spirits (having met several friends in the city of convivial habits), cracked his whip just as he struck the bridge, the team sprang forward, the wheels of the coach struck suddenly into the gap left between the two arms of the draw, came out with a bound, tilted the coach on one side for a moment, just long enough to slide me and the luggage on top off into the water, and passed on.

The driver was just drunk enough to see that by great luck he had escaped an upset, and too careless to see if any real damage was done. The passengers inside had the curtains down to keep the cold out, and saw nothing. As for himself, I was in the water on the lower side of the bridge, entirely beyond my depth, the tide running out like a mill-race, clinging for dear life to my stove-pipe, and shouting at the top of my voice to the stage-driver to hold on and not leave me to drown. All in vain. The team was on a fast trot, and soon hurried the coach, driver and all, beyond the sound of my voice, and I was left alone in the water.

It was time to look around me and learn my present position. As I slipped from the stage I unconsciously clung to the stove-pipe by my side, and it went overboard into the water with me. Now, under ordinary circumstances a stove-pipe is not remarkably buoyant nor well adapted to a life-preserver, but by the merest accident I had fitted it most admirably for the latter purpose. The batting I had stuffed into the shorter joint not only rendered it buoyant but impervious to the water. A happy thought struck me—I strided the pipe, sitting upon the shorter joint, and clasping my arms around the longer part, which passed a foot above my head. If the Humanitarian Society had set themselves to work to devise a live-preserver, they could not have done better. There was I, riding the waves like a duck, buoyant as an albatross, no danger of drowning so long as I could keep myself upright, and my life-preserver clear of the water. But on the other hand night was approaching, my limbs would soon be numbed with cold, and the tide was sweeping me down rapidly toward the Sound. I had not passed the steamboat, and as I neared her I shouted with all my might for help.

Happily for me my cry was heard. A cry of "man overboard was raised, and as I drifted swiftly past the steamer I saw the heads of the crew peering over the guards at me, with looks of mingled alarm and astonishment. As soon as possible a boat was manned, but in such an emergency nothing worked quite right. The boat had to be launched from on deck, and this was a work of time. Finally the crew were all in their places and commenced pulling down the stream, but in the hurry of the moment one of the deck-hands, an unfortunate Irishman, had dropped into the boat, who knew no more about pulling an oar than he did about working a lunar, and his first mistake was to break his oar short off at the handle, and some more time was lost in getting another. So full a quarter of an hour was spent before my friends were really under way in pursuit of me. By this time the rapid drifting of the tide had carried me a full mile down the stream and night was closing in upon me.

I was out of sight and hearing. All that could be done was to pull as rapidly as possible down the channel and hope to overhaul me. As for me, my case was getting some what critical. Although still floating bravely, yet I was becoming numbed with the cold. A big wave would sometimes give me a lee lurch, just enough to warn me that if I was capsized, and the upper arm of my pipe filled with water, that it would be all over with me in more sense than one. Just now, too, I noticed that while the water had been about waist high, now and then a big wave would bathe my chin. I felt for the wadding in the lower joint, when, horror of horrors! it was being gradually forced into the pipe! Should the pressure drive it past the elbow, it would shoot out of the upright stem in a moment, and my buoyant life-preserver would become a useless mass.

But, happily, I was not left long to the thoughts this discovery suggested. The boat was now bearing down upon me rapidly, and the look-out in the bows caught sight of me, and gave a cheering shout which I joyfully returned. The officers promptly gave orders as to how I should be picked up. As the boat neared me, at the word, every oar was to hold water, and, as he steered the head of the boat toward me, the look-out was to seize me and drag me into the boat. But here again our unfortunate Irishman marred the whole proceeding. As he caught sight of the strange figure before him, looming up in the darkness, in an agony of terror he exclaimed:

"Whist! howly mither, an' what is it? He rides the say like a maremaid and carries a shmoke-stack like a Sound steamer."

Dropping his oar at the same moment, he managed to foul all on his side at that very critical time, so that the boat, instead of coming up to me head on, struck me broadside, and passed over me, and my life-preserver beside.

The shock of the encounter knocked the stove-pipe out of my arms, and it sank to the bottom; and it, with all my wife's cotton batting, was lost forever. As for me, as I came to the surface on the other side of the boat, half a dozen hands were stretched out to haul me in. Luckily, Patrick with a stout grip caught me by the collar and lifted me into the boat, blubbering now with the heartiness of joy that he had rescued a human being, as he was just now in his terror at the non-descript sea-monster he saw floating before him.

The rest of my story is soon told. The boat's crew pulled back to the steamer with a will. I was at once, on my arrival at the steamer, stripped of my wet garments, some hot blankets were thrown around me, and I threw myself around a pint of hot brandy and water. This artificial heat, applied outwardly and inwardly, soon revived me, and in an hour's time I was in a condition to be driven home.

A BAD BOY.—They say that the chief astronomer at the Washington Observatory was dreadfully sold a few days ago. A wicked boy, whose Sunday-school experience seems only to have made him more depraved, caught a fire-fly and stuck it, with the aid of some mucilage, in the centre of the largest lens in the telescope. That night, when the astronomer went to work, he perceived a blaze of light apparently in the heavens, and what amazed him more was that it would give a couple of spurts and then die out, only to burst forth again in a second or two. He examined it carefully for a few moments, and then began to do sums to discover where in the heavens that extraordinary star was placed. He thought he found the locality, and the next morning he telegraphed all over the universe that he had discovered a new and remarkable star of the third magnitude of Orion. In a day or two all the astronomers in Europe and America were studying Orion, and they gazed at it for hours until they were mad, and then they began to telegraph to the man in Washington to know what he meant. The discoverer took another look and found that the new star had moved about eighteen billion miles in twenty-four hours, and upon examining it closely he was alarmed to perceive that it had legs! When he went on the dome the next morning, to polish up the glass, he found the lightning imp. People down at Alexandria, seven miles distant, heard part of the swearing, and they say he infused into it much whole-souled sincerity and vigorous energy. The bills for telegraphic dispatches amounted to twenty-six hundred dollars, and now the astronomer wants to find that boy. He wishes to consult with him about something.—*Max Adeler.*

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Sept. 5, 1873.

Democratic State Nominations.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

JAS. R. LUDLOW,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

STATE TREASURER:

F. M. Hutchinson,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

SHERIFF:
HERMAN BAUMER, Conemaugh Boro'.

TREASURER:
A. D. CRISTE, Munster Township.

COMMISSIONER:
EDWARD GLASS, Ebensburg.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
ANSELM WEAKLAND, Chest Twp.

CORONER:
R. H. SINGER, Johnstown.

AUDITOR:
B. B. FREIDHOFF, Conemaugh Borough.

JURY COMMISSIONER:
HENRY TOPPER, Adams Twp.

The State Ticket.

THE radical press throughout the State is constrained to admit, however reluctantly, the eminent fitness of James R. Ludlow and Francis M. Hutchinson for the positions to which they have been nominated by the Democratic State Convention. It is peculiarly gratifying to know that the convention acquitted itself so honorably and with such entire satisfaction.

Judge Ludlow is known as a man of distinguished legal ability—a pure and upright judge, and a citizen whose character is without reproach. In Philadelphia, where he is best known as an able and accomplished judge, he enjoys the respect and confidence of the community in a much greater degree than any other of her judicial officers, and while allegations have been made against the partisanship of some of them and the incompetency of others, no taint of suspicion has ever attached to the purity and integrity of Judge Ludlow. Philadelphia, a radical city, has heretofore honored him with the generous support of her citizens, and, at the election in October, will again extend to him the expression of their respect and confidence.

Frank M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny, is an active business man and has a clean and untarnished record. He is a totally different man from Robert W. Mackey, the radical candidate for State Treasurer, whose official integrity has more than once been questioned, and who for three years has been the head and front of the corrupt treasury ring which has systematically debauched the Legislature of this State.

The Democracy have a right to be proud of their candidates. They are worthy of the support of every man who desires a pure and unsuspected judiciary and an honest and faithful administration of the finances of the commonwealth.

IT may be true, as the Hollidaysburg *Standard* seemingly intends to intimate in its somewhat ambiguous article "About Men," that a few of the delegates to the Wilkesbarre Convention sought to humiliate Hon. R. Milton Speer through a spirit of envy and malice, and it may also be true that nine men out of every ten would do as Mr. Speer did on the back-pay question; but no one who witnessed, as we did, the scene which presented itself when Mr. Speer was suggested as permanent chairman of the convention, could fail to be impressed with the belief that a great majority of the delegates felt it to be their honest duty, for the sake of the party, to oppose the selection made by the Committee on Permanent Organization. Nor was this feeling prompted by anger or ill will towards Mr. Speer. On the contrary, sincere sorrow for the course they felt constrained to take was plainly visible on every face, and in doing as the majority would undoubtedly have done had the matter been pushed to a vote, few, if any, we feel sure, would have gloried in the verdict. In striking down so true a Democrat and so honest and brilliant a statesman as Mr. Speer, whose record in all but this one unfortunate particular is without blemish and above the shadow of suspicion, there could certainly have been no cause for gladness or self-glorification. Had those who stood behind Mr. Speer, and who hoped to be shielded if not endorsed by his success, been placed in a like position, there might and no doubt would have been a pleasure in administering to them a well-deserved rebuke, but we are confident the convention as a whole would have been glad to avoid such a duty so far as Mr. Speer was concerned. The mistake that gentleman made was in permitting his name to be used, for the condemnation of the salary grab was, to our mind, one of the most sacred duties the convention had to perform, and no man or no motive should have been permitted to stand in the way or tend to the neglect of such a duty.

Hon. R. Milton Speer.

It will be seen from the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, that Hon. R. Milton Speer met with a crushing rebuke at the hands of that intelligent and patriotic body. Mr. Speer was a delegate, or rather a substitute, to the convention, and was ambitious of being its permanent presiding officer. We had given him credit for possessing more political sagacity than to aspire to that position, in view of the fact that he had taken his extra pay, although, to his credit be it said, he honestly and conscientiously voted against the measure. Mr. Speer knew as well as any man living the perfect unanimity with which that swindle had been denounced from Maine to Oregon, and also knew that the Democracy of this State, with one voice and one mind, demanded that the convention should affix to the infamy the seal of its sternest and most unqualified condemnation. In seeking, therefore, to become the chairman of a convention from which such action was confidently expected, Mr. Speer committed a most fatal error, as the result abundantly demonstrated.

It is true, and as strange as it is true, that the committee charged with the selection of the permanent officers of the convention, reported the name of Mr. Speer as its presiding officer; but the members of the convention greeted the announcement with a perfect storm of indignation. All the admitted power of Mr. Speer's eloquence to molify or silence that expression fell still-born and without effect upon the assemblage. It was all, so far as any impression it produced, *vox et pretevia mihil*, and Mr. Speer, fully comprehending the situation, gracefully withdrew from the unenviable and most unpleasant position in which he had voluntarily placed himself, having first made a motion, for the purpose of restoring harmony, that the temporary chairman, Dr. Andrew Nebinger, of Philadelphia, be continued as permanent chairman of the convention. His motion prevailed, and the convention then proceeded to the discharge of its duties.

We feel no pleasure, but the most sincere regret, in referring to this portion of the proceedings of the convention. We had grappled to R. Milton Speer as with hooks of steel—we admired his ability and felt a just pride in him as our representative, until he soiled his hands with the tainted back-pay. If he himself had permitted it, we would still repose in him the most unlimited and unwavering confidence. What his political future *might* have been we will not undertake to predict. Certain it is that his star was steadily rising into the ascendant, and his party would eagerly have conferred upon him its choicest honors. One thing is certain, and that is, that his present political wreck has been purely the work of his own hands.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, and the *Evening Telegraph* of the same city, both leading Republican organs, are constrained to acknowledge the eminent fitness and abilities of Judge Ludlow, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. The *Press* says:

"For Supreme Judge, James R. Ludlow, Esq., Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, was nominated. The convention could not have chosen a gentleman of greater abilities for the head of the ticket, or one who commands in a higher degree the respect of his fellow-citizens of both parties. For many years he has been an ornament to the bench and bar of this city—as a judge upright and impartial, who has never allowed political bias to warp his decisions, and as an advocate and author able and erudite."

The *Evening Telegraph* speaks of Judge Ludlow as follows:

"The nomination of Judge Ludlow for the Supreme Bench was not only creditable to the Convention, but it was the best that could possibly have been made. Judge Ludlow is an able lawyer, an upright and God-fearing man, and an honest, independent and learned judge. The only thing that can possibly be said against him is that he is a Democrat, but as he has never permitted his political predilections to interfere with the exercise of his judicial functions, his elevation to the Supreme Bench would not be regretted by right-thinking men who are most decidedly opposed to him in their political views. That Judge Ludlow will run far ahead of his ticket is certain, but the vote that will be polled in his favor will be the measure of his personal popularity, and not by any means of the strength of the party which nominated him."

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The St. Louis *Republican* has a special from Sedalia, Mo., giving an account of a horrible tragedy which occurred at Knightly's Station, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, six miles west of Sedalia, on Saturday last. It appears that Wm. Knightly, who has been laboring under mental derangement for some time, killed or caused the death of his sister, Adelaide, aged forty, and his nephew, Louis Stobbs. He then set fire to his house and killed himself. The house occupied an isolated position, and when the neighbors reached the place it was a mass of ruins, and the charred remains of Knightly were found near a window, with a shot-gun partly burned at his feet. The bodies of his sister and Stobbs were lying near the front door, but so badly burned that it could not be determined whether they had been killed by Knightly, or whether they were suffocated. The Coroner's jury inclined to the latter opinion, although the neighbors testified to having heard three shots fired while the house was burning.

Lesson of the Wilkesbarre Convention.

There are certain party usages in this country which are very seldom violated. One of these is the endorsement of the report of a committee appointed by a political convention to name permanent officers. If there be a contest it is fought out before the committee meets or during its deliberations. With the report of the committee the fight ends. In the history of political parties in Pennsylvania this usage was first broken by the Democratic Convention which assembled at Wilkesbarre.

For some time past there have been rumors that an attempt would be made to smother any expression of opinion by the Convention in reference to the back-pay and the extra pay of Federal officials. If no Democrat had been implicated in the passage of the bill, the men who were anxious to secure silence would have been the very first to call for denunciatory resolutions. Unfortunately it happened that a decided majority of the Democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania either voted for the extra pay or took it after having voted against it. That they should be anxious to prevent any action by the State Convention which would seriously reflect upon their conduct was only natural.

When the Convention assembled at Wilkesbarre it became immediately manifest that the passage of a denunciatory resolution could not be prevented. Then, another device was resorted to, and one which was as shallow and stupid as it eventually proved to be unavailing. R. Milton Speer, Congressman from the Seventeenth District, was induced to thrust himself forward as a candidate for permanent President of the Convention. Mr. Speer had an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, he was personally popular, a good talker, and he had voted in the main squarely against what is vulgarly styled the salary grab. His only offence was that he had taken the back pay after voting against the principle involved in the bill. Those who were Mr. Speer's most prominent backers argued very foolishly that the convention might be easily induced to accept Mr. Speer as permanent President, and seemed to imagine that his elevation to such an honorary position would cover up their short comings. Never was there a more complete imitation of the foolish ostrich.

When the Convention assembled delegates were persistently importuned to vote for Mr. Speer, and he did not hesitate to engage in such solicitation himself. The temper of a majority of the delegates were unmistakable.—They were earnestly opposed to the increase of salary, and it soon became evident, not only that resolutions would be passed denouncing the bill and its supporters, but that Mr. Speer could not be made permanent President with the consent of a majority of the delegates.

This being ascertained cunning devices were resorted to. Delegates who were willing to make Speer permanent President were sought out and arrangements made by which places were secured for them in the committee on permanent organization. The result was that Mr. Speer was nominated in the committee by a majority of one.

The men who had been intriguing for this result now thought they had accomplished their ends. They supposed the Convention would not venture to break a long-established rule. In that they were sadly mistaken, as the result showed. The times demanded bold and decided action, and the Convention did not hesitate to take a firm stand. By so doing it has marked the commencement of a new era in the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. From this time forth the precedents will be on the side of political integrity. Men who show themselves to be in any way unworthy of confidence, will hesitate before thrusting themselves forward. No man who witnessed the scenes in the Democratic Convention at Wilkesbarre, will ever forget them. No delegate or spectator in that hall will fail to meet a wholesome restraint upon his actions if he happens to be an aspirant for public position.

We do not say that Mr. Speer's offence is an unpardonable one. We do not care to discuss that question. His career has been a perfectly unimpeachable one with this single exception. It was with pain that we saw him humiliated. He might and he ought to have avoided the disaster which overtook him. Had he done so he would have escaped mortification, but the public would have lost a valuable lesson.

We hope this may prove to be but the beginning of a new era in the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. There is not a man in its ranks—there are no one hundred men whom it cannot afford to retire from public life, to put aside, to cast overboard, if need be. If it had steadily insisted upon perfect purity in the character of its public men it would have secured complete control of the State years ago. The corrupt rings which control the Republican party have only been enabled to perpetuate their infamous rule, though Democrats were to be found in the legislature and elsewhere who were not one whit better than the Radical reprobates by whom they were surrounded.

From this day forth let it be distinctly understood that no man will be allowed to minister at the Democratic altar without pure robes and clean hands. If that be made the invariable and inflexible rule our day of complete triumph will speedily dawn. —*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Philadelphia in the Convention.

The action of the Democratic State Convention in admitting Mr. Charles H. Daugherty, of Philadelphia, to a seat in the Convention for which he was the contestant and for which Mr. O'Neill held the certificate, is, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, hailed with great satisfaction throughout the State. Mr. Daugherty is one of the very few upright and incorruptible men who have represented Philadelphia in the legislature during the last decade. He was a member in the House in 1872. Last year he was renominated by the Democracy of his district, but the ring counted in Mr. Welsh, who ran as an independent candidate. The admission of Mr. Daugherty to the seat in the Convention to which he was elected is a token that the Democracy of the State are resolved to cleanse the Augean stables of the party in Philadelphia whenever they can get the opportunity. They were afforded the opportunity in this instance through the resolute and skillful efforts of Gen. A. L. Roumfort of this city, who represented the Senatorial district in the Convention. For some years it had been customary to refer contested seats in State Conventions from the city of Philadelphia to the delegation from that city, but it became only too apparent that the peculiar rules under which that delegation decided such cases there was no possibility of a fair and just decision. It became necessary, therefore, in order to secure the ends of justice, that the committee on credentials, consisting of one member from each Senatorial district (except the contested districts), should try the Philadelphia contested cases as well as the disputed claims to seats from other districts. It was upon the motion of Gen. Roumfort that the Convention resolved that this course should be pursued.

The admission of Mr. Josephs, whose seat was contested by Mr. McColgan, has caused considerable comment, and we have been asked to explain it. We have the following statement concerning the matter from several members of the committee on credentials, among them the secretary of the committee: After the statements of the parties to the contest had been heard by the committee, a motion was made to admit Mr. Josephs to the seat. A rising vote was taken upon this motion, the secretary acting as teller. The latter reported to the chairman of the committee, Mr. A. Hiestand Glatz, of York, *thirteen* votes for the motion and *fourteen* against. The secretary accordingly noted the motion on the minutes as *lost*. After the committee had adjourned the secretary presented the minutes to the chairman for his signature, when the latter directed the former to alter the minutes by striking out the word *lost* and inserting the word *carried*. The secretary protested against this proceeding, but the chairman insisted that the vote stood *fourteen* for the motion to *thirteen* against, and by his peremptory order the alteration in the minutes was made. When the report was presented to the convention, Mr. Wunder, of Berks, arose to object to the reception of that part of it admitting Mr. Josephs, he being also a member of the committee, and his count of the vote having shown the same result as that reported by the secretary. Under the rules, however, the report was a finality, and the president of the convention decided Mr. Wunder's objection out of order. We publish this statement, under the belief that it is the exact truth, in answer to inquiries made of us concerning the matter. If the case was properly decided, the credit of the decision belongs to Mr. A. Hiestand Glatz, of York, and not to the committee on credentials or the convention.

DELAWARE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE—*Terrible Condition of Affairs.*—Mr. Harrison, President of the Pennsylvania Board of Public Charities, has made a terrible report on the condition of the Almshouse of the county of Delaware, an establishment situated just outside the limits of the city of Philadelphia. From his statement it would appear that insane patients are kept in this Almshouse in a way which recalls the worst horrors of the Bedlams of past times. No attention is paid to cleanliness, to ventilation, or any of the conveniences which a civilized being might require. The result is thus described: "So lost to all sense of decency have the insane in this hospital become, by reason of the failure on the part of those in authority to encourage a proper appreciation of self-respect among the inmates, that their habits are precisely like those of a brute. Consequently many of them are kept naked in their cells, from which they are drawn out each morning to be cleaned and their rooms put in order. The filthiest part of the litter, for their bedding consists wholly of straw, is then removed and its place supplied with a similar quantity of the fresh material, when they are returned to their disgusting dens, there to pass another period of solitary wretchedness in an atmosphere whose odor exceeds in offensiveness anything which the imagination can conceive. Through the gradual enfeebling of the higher attributes of their natures, some of these people come to be regarded by the other inmates as mere animals, and the women of the establishment look upon these naked men simply as they would look upon a horse or hog. I am told that frequently two of the female inmates of this insane hospital are called upon to clean these men each morning as they are drawn out from their cells."

—The Danville *Intelligencer* says that the foundry of the Pennsylvania Iron Works, at that place, was the scene of a terrible accident one afternoon last week. A number of men were pouring about a ton of molten metal into moulds, when the confined air, expanded by the heat, caused an explosion, throwing the red-hot metal in every direction and burning every man in the foundry more or less. The scene for a time was fearful. The liquid metal fell on the persons of the workmen, burned through their clothing and ran in streams down their flesh. The men ran about almost frantic with pain, and tore their clothing from their bodies until in a few moments they stood entirely naked, and a fearful sight to behold. Other workmen heard their cries of distress, and ran to their assistance, but arrived too late to render much aid.

The Democratic State Convention.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 27.—The Democratic State Convention met in the court-room in this place at ten o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Samuel J. Randall, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Dr. Andrew Nebinger was unanimously elected temporary chairman, with P. Gray Meek, of Center, C. B. Brockway, of Columbia, and A. Fletcher, of Philadelphia, temporary Secretaries. Dr. Nebinger, in a short address, counseled harmony.

On the question of the adoption of the order of business as presented by Colonel Wright and amended by Mr. C. W. Carrigan, a debate of over an hour took place, the point in dispute being the manner in which the contested seats from Philadelphia should be disposed of. The delegation from that city claimed that they should be allowed to settle such matters among themselves, but it was finally voted that a committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed on contested seats, those from Philadelphia included.

The convention then took a recess until half-past two, awaiting the action of the Committee on Contested Seats.

The convention re-assembled at half-past two. The Committee on Contested Seats reported that Sam Josephs was entitled to represent the Third Legislative District, Chas. Daugherty the Fifth, and William Kendall the Second, and admitted both delegations from Allegheny, each delegation to have five votes. These delegations then named three of their number to represent them on the Committee on Permanent Organization.

A TUSSEL OVER THE PERMANENT CHAIRMANSHIP.

After another hour's recess, to enable the Organization Committee to conclude their labors, a report was submitted by Col. Robert P. Dechert, chairman, recommending for permanent chairman Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon.

The further reading of the report was cut short by an interruption by General A. Hiestand Glatz, of York, who said: Before we go any further, I move that the convention non-concur in that portion of the report. [Applause.] In all my actions I have endeavored to be consistent, and I move this non-concurrence in no spirit of personal unkindness towards the gentleman who has been nominated, but I have been most credibly informed that he is among the Congressmen who have taken the "back-pay." For that reason I offer the motion. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Speer said the honor conferred upon him by the committee had been entirely without his solicitation, and only at the instance of his friends. He had come into the convention with a sincere and single purpose, to secure a ticket and platform which would meet the approval of the State. As a member of Congress from the Seventeenth district—a district he had carried against a thousand majority, without aid from the State Central Committee—he appealed to his record and to his constituents to show that he had never cast a dishonest vote. He was free to admit that something was due to the popular clamor; but why should men whose lives were covered over with the slime of official and legislative corruption, rise up here to denounce him? His own Congressional course, only within a week, had been endorsed by his constituents; and was he now, in the house of his friends, with the eyes of the country upon the convention, to be wounded in a most sensitive part. To strike down the men whose hearts were warmest for the cause was not the way to erect a party or to elect candidates. If the body could so far forget its sense of justice, as was now proposed, merely to gratify popular clamor, the speaker would submit; but for every wrong there was a redress.

General Glatz replied that he had no personal quarrel with the gentleman proposed as chairman, but he had made his motion because he understood that the platform would contain a resolution denouncing the salary grab, and that the selection of a gentleman who had participated in that iniquity to preside over the body would be inconsistent with the declarations of the convention.

Mr. Robert Monaghan, of Chester, said he desired to consider the question regardless of personal considerations. Mr. Speer was a warm friend of his own, but the question was one to be decided upon its merits. Mr. Speer and his associates had taken from the public treasury a sum of money far greater in the aggregate than many men, by strict economy and severe toil, had been able to earn from the cradle to the grave. Would the gentleman ask this convention to endorse him and outrage the feelings of the millions of tax-ridden people of the Commonwealth? He appealed to Mr. Speer to magnanimously rise up and decline the honor of the chairmanship. [Great applause.]

Mr. J. Lawrence Getz, of Berks, announced that he, as a member of the present Congress, had voted for back pay. [Great hissing, intermingled with cries, applause and other demonstrations.] He did not intend to be affected by the indications around him, for all geese could hiss. [Renewed hisses.] He did want to say, however, that Mr. Speer, from first to last, had opposed the resolution for an increase of Congressional salaries.

After further discussion, Mr. Speer respectfully declined the chairmanship, and suggested in his place the presiding officer, Dr. Andrew Nebinger, of Philadelphia.

The suggestion was put to a vote and Dr. Nebinger's appointment ratified.

LUDLOW NOMINATED FOR SUPREME JUDGE

On motion of Colonel Wright, the convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court. James R. Ludlow, of Philadelphia; James G. Thompson, of Philadelphia; J. A. Graham, of Cumberland; William Elwell, of Columbia; Harry P. Ross, of Bucks, and George Barrett, of Clearfield, were placed in nomination.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Judge Ludlow, 26; Thompson 19; Graham, 18; Elwell 29; Ross, 26; Barrett 11.

The names of Judges Graham and Barrett were then withdrawn.

The second ballot stood: Ludlow, 71; Elwell, 31; Ross, 20; Thompson, 9, but before the result was announced the delegates commenced changing their votes to Ludlow, and his nomination was made unanimous.

HUTCHINSON FOR STATE TREASURER.

For State Treasurer, F. M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny, Frederick Lauer, of Berks, Wm. P. Willis, of Perry, Edward Perks, of Center, Joseph Laubach, of Northampton, and Wm. Ryan, of Schuylkill, were placed in nomination.

The first ballot stood—Hutchinson, 43; Lauer, 18; Willis, 8; Perks 25; Laubach, 14; Ryan 5.

The names of William Ryan and James Laubach were withdrawn.

On the second ballot Hutchinson received 66 votes, Lauer 28, and Perks 33.

The nomination of Mr. Hutchinson was then made unanimous. The convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was again called to order at 8 o'clock, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the democratic party of Pennsylvania, in state convention assembled, believing that the platform of the late democratic convention of Ohio is sound in principle, do hereby substantially resolve,

First, That the democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances. It supports the Federal government in all its constitutional authority and opposes nullification and secession. It defends the reserved rights of the States and people, and opposes the centralization that would impair or destroy them. In order to preserve and maintain these rights it insists upon a strict construction of the Federal constitution. It resists all attempts in this department of the government to usurp or destroy the constitutional rights or independence of other departments. It opposes all interference by law with the private affairs or business of men not required by public peace or safety, and advocates the greatest individual liberty consistent with public order. It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, and opposes all property qualifications as conditions to the rights of suffrage or eligibility to hold office. It favors a liberal law for the naturalization of foreigners. It insists upon equal and exact justice to all men. It opposes all monopolies, and denies that it is within the province of the government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes at the expense and to the detriment of the rest of the community. It, therefore, opposes the system by which a large portion of the profit-producing wealth of the country is exempted from taxation, and demands that all constitutional measures shall be used to remedy this injustice. It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, but insists that in the return to specie payments care shall be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country, or unjustly injure the debtor class. It appreciates the benefits conferred by railroads, but opposes combinations of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enhance the cost of transportation. It opposes all laws that give to capital any advantage over labor. It requires honesty and economy in every department, federal or state, and it condemns corruption, whoever may be the guilty parties. It is in its very nature, as a necessary result of its principles, a party of progress, and supports all measures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound practical wisdom.

Resolved, That the wealth of the country is the product of its labor, but the use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal wages to the producing classes. Hence, every just measure that tends to protect them from oppression and to improve their condition and dignify their calling, deserves and receives our sympathy and support, and that we cordially recommend the conservative resolutions adopted at the recent national labor congress at Cleveland, favoring arbitration and co-operation.

Resolved, That, although always a large majority of the American people, the agriculturists have never demanded of the government, state or federal, any special privileges, and have never infested the halls of congress or the legislature with lobbyists or rings, but on the contrary have suffered under discriminating laws until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, we hereby pledge our sincere and honest efforts to obtain for them a redress of their grievances and equal and exact justice.

Resolved, That the public lands should be sacredly reserved for settlers who will dwell upon and cultivate them, and that we will continue to denounce and oppose, as we have always denounced and opposed, all gifts of such lands by the government to incorporated companies.

Resolved, That the greatest danger to free institutions is the wide-spreading corruption that threatens the utter destruction of public virtue. When credit mobilier frauds pass unpunished, when those engaged in them are elevated to high official positions, when seats in the federal senate are notoriously purchased, when vast sums of money are corruptly employed in popular elections, when an army of office-holders, with the sanction of government, use their official influence to control elections, when the bribery of custom house officers is an established usage, when rings of plunderers are the recipients of millions of money appropriated for public use, when official defalcations are of such frequent occurrence as scarcely to excite attention, when presidential pardons relieve defaulters from punishment, and presidential appointments reward credit mobilier and salary-grabbing congressmen, and when congressional investigation is generally a whitewashing affair, it is not strange that men begin to lose confidence in free institutions, and that the fame of the great republic is tarnished throughout the civilized world. To remedy these evils we insist that the receipts and expenditures of the government shall be diminished; that its patronage shall be curtailed and all useless offices abolished; that it shall cease to usurp functions to which it has no title; that official misconduct and fraud and corruption in elections shall be rigorously punished, and that public virtue shall be upheld, and want of it condemned by the voice of the people.

Resolved, That we condemn without reserve the act of congress granting additional salaries and back pay grabs as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal, and we denounce every member of congress, whether republican or democrat, who supported the law or received the money procured thereby; and we especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using the influence of his high position for its passage, and whose official signature made it a law.

Resolved, That we will no longer tamely submit to the repetition of the election frauds by which the will of the people, expressed at the ballot-box, has been subverted for some years past, and that the democratic state central committee be directed to use all their efforts to prevent a repetition of these outrages on the franchise of the people; and, if in spite of their efforts to secure an honest election the popular will is again fraudulently overborne, to adopt such measures as will result in the certain vindication of the rights of the legal voters of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That the act of the President in setting up by the bayonet a government in Louisiana not chosen by her people, and having no title whatever to rule over them, was a flagrant violation of her rights under the federal constitution.

Resolved, That every department of the government being in the hands of the republican party, they are justly responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation and administration of which the country complains.

Resolved, That under the time-honored democratic banner, with this declaration of principles inscribed on its folds, we engage in the conflict, and we earnestly appeal to patriotic men of every class, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with us on terms of perfect equality in the struggle to rescue the government from the hands of dishonest men and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

William D. Moore, of Allegheny, moved that the committee that has been appointed and the officers of the convention appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee for the ensuing year. Agreed to.

It was then moved that the members of the State Central Committee be appointed from each Senatorial district by the delegation from each district. Agreed to.

Under the above resolution the following were appointed as the State Central Committee:

District.	District.
1. George Moore.	17. J. Careythorp.
2. F. L. Moore.	18. R. L. Johnston.
3. J. W. Powell.	19. B. M. Nead.
4. C. M. Hurley.	20. Issac Hereton.
5. S. E. Nevin.	21. R. A. M'Donnell.
6. J. N. Gutwaltz.	22. Dr. D. P. Miller.
7. Chas. B. Zulich.	23. Geo. H. Kuhn.
8. Wm. B. Albright.	Jas. H. Hopkins.
9. Dr. H. Carpenter.	Capt. J. H. Stuart.
10. Wm. P. Furey.	F. M. Hutchinson
11. Jos. F. Newhart.	24. C. F. Warden.
12. A. L. Roumfort.	25. Chas. E. Boyle.
13. J. B. Stark.	26. Wm. B. Dunlap.
J. H. Doney.	27. C. L. Barrett.
14. R. R. Little.	28. H. B. Plummer.
15. Jas. M. Gamble.	29. L. F. M'Laughlin.
16. J. R. Anderson.	30. D. W. Hutchinson

Mr. F. M. Hutchinson was then introduced to the delegates, and he made a brief address. The Hon. Richard [illegible] of Philadelphia, was then introduced, made a long and eloquent speech, [illegible] was listened to with great attention, greeted with vehement applause. [illegible] Vaux was very severe on the disgraceful manner in which the Radical party has conducted the affairs of the Union during the past ten years. He spoke in [illegible] terms of the resolutions the Convention had adopted, and bespoke a bright future for the great Democratic party. Mr. Vaux also spoke at length on Grant's bayonet government in Louisiana. He characterized it as one of the greatest political outrages ever perpetrated on a free people. Mr. Vaux was followed by Hon. Wm. H. Witte, who made a telling and patriotic speech. The Convention then adjourned amid great enthusiasm.

News and Political Items.

—A Nebraska man who beat his wife with a harness tug was soundly thrashed by fourteen women, a crowd of men looking on to see fair play.

—Forty-two and one-half bushels of corn have been raised on one acre of land in Centre county, and Gingerich, is the name of the man who did it.

—An Ohio man took a ride on a saw-mill the other day, to have some fun. His widow owns a big [illegible] $5,000 in government bonds.

—The lightning on Monday night killed two men in Melrose and a man in Peabody, and did much harm to buildings in Salem and Lynn—all in Massachusetts.

—The remains of Dr. Clarence Carpenter, who murdered his wife and then committed suicide in Baltimore, on last Saturday night, was interred in Potter's Field.

—An apple with all the marks of a human face, except the nose, which resembles the snoot of a wild boar, is on exhibition in the show window of a grocery store in Uniontown.

—On Sunday morning a boat upset and two men and a woman was swept over the falls in the Schuylkill river, near Lorgea's Bridge, Reading, Pa. One of the men and the woman were drowned. Their names are Charles Harmony and Miss Herbert.

—Jacob M. Jones, colored, was murdered Chas. Williams, also colored, a few weeks ago in Harrisburg and found guilty of murder in the second degree at the session of court last week, was sentenced Tuesday to imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary for life.

—L. A. Mackey, Esq., of Lock Haven, wrote a letter to the Convention at Wilkesbarre declining a nomination on account of the similarity of his name to that of the Republican candidate. He [illegible] that he could get a majority of votes in all of the State, but the Philadelphia [illegible] would count all his votes for the other Mackey.

—The loafers of San Francisco have invented a new way of money-making. Some of them enter into partnership, and the firm insults a rich young lady in a public place; the other, with great [illegible] knocks him down, and gallantly assists the young lady, and sees her home. [illegible] of course, the grateful father gives [illegible] $50 or so.

—A new toy has just been invented and will surely become very popular. It is a wax doll in a crib, the doll dressed in night clothes and a [illegible] cap. By some mechanism the doll at certain intervals, after being wound, lifts itself up in the crib, puts out its [illegible] and distinctly calls "mamma." The inventor thinks "no family should be without one."

—The rumored massacre of the garrison at Fort Sill, by the Indians, excited considerable apprehension, despite the [illegible] with which the report was first received. The disquieting circumstances is the [illegible] hear from the garrison. The Indians are known to be off their reservation, and the massacre shall be confirmed the [illegible] of the Government in releasing [illegible] will be severely condemned.

—The story of the murder of Mathans, which comes from San Francisco, is regarded by those familiar with the circumstances in New York to be a [illegible] rication, by a fellow who was brought to that city without [illegible] there be discharged. Such stories deserve investigation, but while reported by proof ought to receive [illegible] lic credence to the prejudice of [illegible]

—Some rats were poisoned in a barn and some hogs ate the dead rats. Some dogs ate the dead hogs, and some of the dogs ate the dead dogs, and all the dogs died but one, which was taken by a man who was made sick, but got well. It is singularly unfortunate for the cause of science that the man didn't die, so that there were no cannibals there to [illegible] him and show how far this poisoning business is capable of going before it runs itself into the ground.

—At nine o'clock Tuesday night broke out in the Knox House [illegible] the rear of the Knox House, No. [illegible] Pa. The fire spread rapidly, [illegible] seven business houses and everything [illegible] taining to the Knox House. The [illegible] chants generally saved their goods [illegible] a damaged state. The total [illegible] ings and goods will not be less than [illegible] ty-five thousand dollars. Principally [illegible] the loss is covered by insurance. [illegible] is thought to have been the act of [illegible] cendiary.

—The *Daily Graphic* [illegible] loon, in which Messrs. Wise and [illegible] son intend to sail through the [illegible] rope, is now almost complete, [illegible] thought that they will take their [illegible] on Wednesday afternoon. [illegible] The following is a description of [illegible] loon and its cost: Length of [illegible] sections, each 176 feet in width [illegible] high; when inflated, 116 feet; [illegible] when inflated, 110; circumference [illegible] inflated, 335 feet; extreme height [illegible] the crown of the balloon to the [illegible] boat, 160 feet; height of car, [illegible] length of boat, 24 feet; [illegible] 4,316 yards; sewing, ten miles; [illegible] over 5,000 feet; gas required to [illegible] loon, 400,000 feet; weight of [illegible] ratus, 7,000 pounds; cost, [illegible]

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN NEW YORK.—Another example was furnished this morning, a few minutes after midnight, of the frenzy and depravity produced by [illegible] civiousness and a life of debauchery. In the second floor of a tenement house in Centre street dwelt Christina Wisbrecht, who has lived apart from her husband for some time. The other night he returned home and entered his wife's room and a few minutes later several pistol shots were heard, and Mrs. Wisbrecht was found lying on the floor, blood welling from two wounds in the face and one in the left knee. In the sitting room Wisbrecht was found [illegible] dying. He had shot himself in the head, the ball passing upward, lodging in the brain. The statement of the [illegible] result of a continued life of [illegible] take many words to tell. In this [illegible] in most others, it was the usual [illegible] murder, and then the attempt at [illegible] But there is a long story of crime [illegible] and patient endurance to narrate [illegible] culmination of the evil deeds of the [illegible] be murderer was reached. In [illegible] crime, and the story would begin [illegible] as seventeen years ago, and would [illegible] to travel through a daily life and [illegible] one of two persons, from her girlhood [illegible] womanhood; and for the other [illegible] daily life of debauchery from [illegible] hood to the hour he shot his wife [illegible] ment room.

HE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

day, - - - - - Sept. 5, 1873.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

re. There, and the Other Place.

Our public schools opened on Monday for a term of seven months.

Two cows were killed by the Branch near O'Hara's, on Saturday last.

The harvest is ended, the summer is and—we want our money right away, and fast.

Wm. Adair was thrown from a horse instantly killed, near Stoystown, Somcounty, last Friday.

Shooting deer is now in order, if you find the deer, and have the necessary ing-irons and ammunition.

A ferocious dog in Clearfield mangled named Lightner, son of Prof. Lightof Carlisle, so shockingly that his life ired of.

Washington township wants eight and Munster township four. Comeducators will find ready employ- at fair wages. See advertisement.

John Pfarr no doubt wishes he had Pfarr away from *Adam* train which one of his horses and demolished on in Johnstown, a few days ago.

and lamp trimmings, in great of all styles and at various prices, the innumerable articles just at the cheap cash store of M. L.

9th, 17th, 18th and 19th of this the dates of an Agricultural held at Altoona, under the au- Centennial Pennsylvania Agricul-

Monday morning of last week, Cunningham, of this place, filed the U. S. District Court at for the adjudication in bankof himself.

Evan Foley fell into an open culvert on Thursday last, while endeato get out of the way of a moving and sustained injuries which resulted soon after.

Chandler Reynolds attempted to a moving locomotive, at Johnstown, day morning last, but missing his fell and injured one of his arms so that it had to be amputated.

There are now in season, and can be by all who have the money and the to indulge in such luxuries. For particulars, consult Jerry Donovan, serves them up in prime style.

Mrs. Pighards lost his cow, and know where to find her; he adver- once or twice, in the *Freeman* so and behold! she came home with her mind her. Moral—advertise.

The new and elegant chandelier or- from the Presbyterian church in place is now in the hands of the manufacturers, and will probably be received and in position some time next week.

Mr. James Maloney, of this place, house was recently destroyed by received $450 as a *quid pro quo* the North American Insurance Com- Philadelphia, in which he held a for $1,000.

The following figures show the numpassengers carried over the E. & C. road for the quarter ending Au- June, 2,716; July, 3,076; Au- total, 8,783. Who says that one-horse railroad?

Oatman, the renowned cash dry goods, groceries, etc., is just receiving a full line of merchandise every description, which will be the usual low prices prevailing at cheap establishments.

David D. Davis, of Cambria townwon't allow any person to jump on hereafter. A shoulder blade in the attempt to shake off a of that kind has taught him a that will be remembered for many a time.

N. C. Wilder, general agent for Sewing Machine, Johnstown, advises for two or three agents in of the county. See card and if there ain't money in the busiprovided you are open for an engagethe kind.

A way of experiment, a lad named of Cassville, Huntingdon county, coal oil on one of his arms, and set not many days ago, and now, almost soul, he wishes he hadn't The loss of his arm, if not his greatly feared.

Palmer King, Esq., editor of the Sunday Dawn, was among welcome visitors who looked in for a brief period this week. Glad that his health and finances are and that the *Dawn* is a fixed and institution.

Suit in the case of the Com'th vs. Campbell & Sons, of the Johnstown indicted for libel, returned a verdict evening of not guilty, and that Benton, Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., pay the costs, and the defendants remaining third.

The energetic townsman, George M. Esq., is just now demonstrating the between razing and raising a having caused the demolition of building, he is now having a large residence, topped off with roof, erected in its place.

A child named Wilson fell from a Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, breaking a plate which her hand at the time, one piece a gash in her neck and severa vein, causing her death in two minutes after.

Those who have taken charge of Saloon over Myers & Lloyd's this place, where he will be all lovers of that delightA large stock of choice cigars at fair prices, will be kept accommodation of visitors.

Dollar received by us this week been duplicated by ten more and would have been had common done us. As it is, postal cards soon be in order ere long, and something stronger. What will bring forth? We shall see.

John Thompson and Mr. Geo. postmasters respectively of Ebensburg and Johnstown, have made ar- for the conveyance to this place bag of all mail matter put into here at Johnstown before eight A. M. Which same is a project of all praise, and the gentlemen inaugurated it deserve the thank accorded.

Mr. Harris' saw mill, in Jackson was destroyed by fire on Friday and with it was swept out of several hundred dollars' worth of As it was a water saw-mill, and had been no light or fire used a long time, the presumption was set on fire by some unknown

Worthy friend, Mr. John P. O'Neill, was, we regret to say, thrown spring wagon in consequence of taking fright and running away, coming home from this place a few the result of the mishap being a fracture of Mr. O'Neill's right shoulfrom which he has been sufferfor some days, but he is now, we are glad to say, on a fair way of recovery.

—On Thursday morning of last week (Feast of St. Augustine) a Reception took place in the chapel of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Mt. Gallitzin, Ebensburg, the occasion being the conferring, by Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh, of the holy habit upon Miss Frances Corbett, of Clarksville, Pa., in religion Sister Mary Paul, and Miss Mary Jane McGinnis, in religion Sister Mary Stanislaus.

—The Ebensburg String Band propose to amuse themselves and all their friends in a grand pic-nic in Lloyd's grove, on next Saturday, and are making extensive preparations for a good time and lots of fun. We would be glad to see them make a nice thing of it, for a good string band is always worthy of encouragement, and the boys possess the material for just such a band. Lend them a helping hand.

—During the trial of the Strayer vs. Campbells libel case, yesterday morning, something that "Squibbs" had said in the *Voice* about putting a wooden leg to a jackass, etc., induced a slight contention among the lawyers engaged on the case, which little unpleasantness led Judge Dean to remark that there was no necessity for such a manifestation of asperity, etc. His Honor doubtless meant jackass-perity when he made the remark.

—A young man named Thos. Musgriff, a resident of Chicago, was accidently thrown, or fell, from a passenger train, two miles and a half below Huntingdon, on Friday night last, and was killed instantly. He was on his way to Washington, in company with a sister, who did not learn of his sad fate until she had reached Harrisburg, when she returned and took charge of the remains, which were taken eastward for interment on Saturday evening.

—We transfer to our columns this week the advertisement of G. W. Yeager & Co., Altoona, dealers in stoves, tinware, etc. We do this without leave or license, but knowing that our young friends can stand the pressure, and that our readers in this and other sections will lose nothing by being reminded of the existence of such a firm, we insert their card without fear of the consequences. More deserving or more liberal business men never sought the patronage of any people, and we are sure that all will profit by dealing with them.

—As will be seen by a double column advertisement elsewhere, our enterprising and progressive young friend, Mr. John S. Tittle, has become associated with Mr. John Benton in the hardware business at Nos. 208 and 210 Main street, Johnstown, taking the place of Mr. Harry Wayne, who retires, we hope, with his fortune made. The new firm is one of the most deserving in the county, Mr. Benton and Mr. Tittle both being honest and honorable gentlemen, and none deserve more fully the patronage of all classes.

—During the prevalence of a heavy thunder storm, about 10½ o'clock on Wednesday night of this week, the barn of Mr. Martin Mundy, in Jackson township, some four or five miles west of this place, was struck by lightning, set on fire and totally consumed, together with all the hay, grain and other produce it contained. The loss is estimated at $3,000, on which there is said to be an insurance in the Cambria Mutual of $1,200. The light was plainly visible from this place, and for the time being excited considerable curiosity among those who were still up and doing at that late hour.

—While in Philadelphia, on our way to Wilkesbarre, last week, we hung up our hat for a brief period at the St. Cloud Hotel, and when we took it down again we found it had been "chalked," thanks to the clever and enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Mullin Brothers, the gentlemen who cater so acceptably to summer visitors at the Mountain House, Cresson. The St. Cloud is second only to the Continental in size, and second to no hotel in existence in the matter of appointments, and no one who appreciates kind treatment and fair prices should fail to sojourn at that famous hostlery while visiting Philadelphia.

—The Indiana County Democracy have nominated Jesse M. Harter for Assembly, Hail Clark for Treasurer, Archie Davis for Commissioner, Adam H. Braughler for Additor, and James P. Carter for Jury Commissioner, and have a dead sure thing on the election of the latter, at least. Nothing would afford us greater pleasure than to give Harter a big lift, if we had the power. As it is, we strongly suspect he will catch *jesse* in that double-dyed radical stronghold. The vote that he will receive, however, will be the best evidence of the high respect entertained for him by those who know him and appreciate his sterling qualities as a man and a Democrat.

—Wilmore is once more to be gladdened with a grand Fair on behalf of St. Bartholomew's church, in that place, which is to be inaugurated in about two weeks and continue for several days. All that tends to the enjoyment of participants and the success of a good cause, will be provided in abundance, and no one need stay away under the impression that he is not invited, for the object is to have a large crowd, plenty of enjoyment and good cheer, and make lots of money in the operation. Next week we shall state the time of opening and continuance of the Fair more definitely, and in the meantime let all prepare to have a good time in aid of a most commendable object.

—Out in Plattville, a few days ago, one Mrs. B. called on another Mrs. B. for the purpose of settling a little difficulty growing out of a stone-throwing tournament between two belligerent youths, sons respectively of the two Mrs. B.'s aforesaid. As a peace offering, if indeed it was so intended, the visit did not prove a success, for instead of settling the old scrape the first Mrs. B. was herself settled very effectually, the implement used being a common chair in the hands of t'other Mrs. B. At last accounts the injured Amazon was seeking redress at the hands of the law, but as it was a "pull Dick, pull Devil" sort of an arrangement all round the probability is that nothing further will be heard of it. It is to be hoped, however that the strong-minded feminines will endeavor to live more like *Brothers* in the future.

THE EBENSBURG JAIL.—In answer to an article which appeared in the last number of the Ebensburg *Herald*, wherein the writer makes the assertion that the Republicans of Ebensburg were *opposed* to the erection of the new jail at that point, we have this statement to make: During the time when the building was in process of construction the *Alleghanian* was published in Ebensburg. It was a Republican sheet, and it is fair to assume that it reflected the views of its party friends living in that town on the new jail question. In the issue of the *Alleghanian* of date February 17, 1870, appeared a two column editorial article warmly eulogistic of the action of the Commissioners in building the jail, and articles of similar purport appeared in the same paper before and after that date. These utterances, it may be mentioned had their inspiration in the fact that Johnstown was then engaged in the attempt to rob Ebensburg of the county-seat, and the completion of the jail, it was thought, was the sole means that could prevent the success of that undertaking. What was said in praise of the action of the Commissioners in the premises was said subsequent to the award of the contract for building the jail for $73,000. The *Tribune's* comments on this subject would therefore seem to be *true* in every particular.—*Altoona Tribune.*

DOINGS IN COURT.—For the following report of proceedings in Court up to noon of Thursday, we are indebted to our obliging friend, John G. Lake, Esq.:

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

Court convened at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, Hon. John Dean, President Judge, and his Associates, Hons John Flanagan and R. J. Lloyd, being present.

After the usual preliminaries of calling the Bar, the presenting of motions and petitions of the attorneys, the calling of the general jury panel, and the issuing of attachments for absent jurors, the trial list was read and attachments were taken out for non-attending witnesses.

The application of Oliver J. Young, a student at law, was presented by A. Kopelin, Esq., asking a committee to examine and report as to his legal qualifications; and a like petition was presented by John P. Linton, Esq., for John H. Brown. The Court thereupon appointed R. L. Johnston, D. McLaughlin and W. Horace Rose, Esqs., a committee of examination.

COMMON PLEAS.

Valentine Maltzie vs. George W. Pringle, No. 76, June Term, 1872. This was an action of ejectment brought by the plaintiff for the recovery of thirty acres of land situate in Summerhill township, this county. After a jury had been called the defendant paid $948 into court as a tender, for the use of the plaintiff, to be taken out by him on his executing to the defendant a re-conveyance of the land described in the writ—this payment in no wise to prejudice the defendant's right to recover in an action of assumpsit to No. 53, June Term, 1873, against Valentine Maltzie, and now on the trial list. This tender was declined by the plaintiff. The jury was then sworn, but before proceeding further a settlement was effected by the parties as per paper filed, and the cause was withdrawn. It was further agreed that neither party shall file a bill of costs for witnesses in the case, whereupon the jury was dismissed and it was ordered that the plaintiff have leave to take out the money put into Court, on his filing with the Prothonotary, to be delivered to the defendant a conveyance of the land.

George W. Pringle vs. Valentine Maltzie, No. 53, June Term, 1873—the case referred to in the settlement of the above suit. This was an action of summons in assumpsit, based upon the book accounts of the parties. Both the plaintiff and defendant took advantage as far as they could of the law. The defendant pleads *non assumpsit infra sex annos*, which ruled out all charges dating further back than six years; and, as a set-off to this plea, the plaintiff took advantage of the act ruling out all bar reckonings, and, as the account was made up to considerable extent of such charges, this reduced the claim not a little. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $212.

V. Lutringer vs. Wm. Callan—appeal from the judgment of a justice. Settled.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

On motion of R. L. Johnston, Esq., the report of the committee appointed by the Court to examine and report as to the qualifications of Messrs. O. J. Young, a student at law who graduated under the direction of A. Kopelin, Esq., and John H. Brown, who studied under the direction of John P. Linton, Esq., which committee was composed of R. L. Johnston, D. McLaughlin and W. Horace Rose, Esqs., was read, which certified that Messrs. Young and Brown passed a very creditable examination, and that they are well qualified for the practice of law—whereupon the Court directed that they be sworn as attorneys to practice in the several courts of this county.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

The final petition of Joseph Dunlap, Robert Creswell and Henry Rager, insolvent debtors, the first named of whom has been lying in jail for some nine months, were presented, whereupon they were all discharged by the Court.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Com'th vs. Edward Bark—indictment for an affray. This suit was continued at the instance of the District Attorney, until the next sessions. Defendant and Daniel Skelly as surety, each held in $100 bail, that the defendant be and appear at December Sessions to answer, and that he do not depart the Court without leave.

Com'th vs. Patrick Carr and Patrick Cavanaugh, and Com'th vs. Patrick Cavanaugh, which were tried together on Monday evening and Tuesday morning, were indictments for assault and battery committed at the house of John P. Parrish, Portage Station, one night last May. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the first case, and that John P. Parrish, the prosecutor, pay the costs; and in the second case they found a verdict against Patrick Cavanaugh of "guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted."

Com'th vs. Patrick Carr and Patrick Cavanaugh—indictment for assault and battery with intent to kill. This much talked of affray, which occurred at Portage on the 17th of May last, and in which John Sanders was stabbed, was taken up on Wednesday. This was the most important cause on the list. The evidence showed that there were some ten or fifteen persons in the bar-room of John P. Parrish, and that they were all drinking ale, and to all appearances were in the best of humor with each other. They had been there for some time when Louis Delahunt, one of the party, who was about to start for his home, was requested to sing a song before he would go, and he sat down and commenced singing "Tim Finnegan's Wake." In this case the poet's idea "that music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" did not hold good; but, on the contrary, to use the language of one of the witnesses, the singing had hardly commenced when the devil was to pay. Patrick Cavanaugh opened the ball by deliberately walking up to Delahunt and knocking him out through the door. "In the scene that ensued John Sanders took a hand," and in the melee received four severe wounds, one on the front or inner part of the left thigh, two on his left hip, and one across the left side of the abdomen. The cause was tried with the greatest care, everything tending to aggravate or mitigate the offence, or which might have a tendency toward the conviction or acquittal of the defendants, was elicited, either by the Commonwealth or the defence. The arguments to the jury on behalf of the defendants were presented with great care and skill, and the District Attorney delivered one of his ablest efforts on the part of the Commonwealth. After deliberating in their room for about one hour the jury returned a verdict of acquittal as to Carr, but found Cavanaugh guilty of assault and battery.

Com'th vs. Jas. B. Campbell & Sons, of the Johnstown *Voice*—indictment libel—on trial.

A FEW REFLECTIONS ON LIFE INSURANCE.—There is no man who is the happy possessor of an interesting family who should fail to have his life insured, for their benefit, in case that he should be suddenly or unexpectedly removed from their midst by the hand of death. How many there are who are thus called off, leaving their business, perhaps, in such a complicated state that it will probably take a year or two to settle it up, and in the end, the widow, with her three or four small children, will find herself penniless, her substance having all been eaten up by hungry creditors. Now this could all be avoided, by each business man having taken out a Policy of $5,000 or $10,000 in some good Life Insurance Company, in favor of his wife and children, which no creditor could touch, thus leaving his family above want. There is no Company which offer better inducements than the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, who, by their Reserve Endowment and Reserve Dividend plan, make it really a better investment than bonds and mortgages. Their rates are the regular whole life rates, no higher, and in many cases much lower than other first-class companies. But by this plan, which solely belongs to them (no other company having the right to insure on it), the Policy becomes paid up in ten years. Mr. Philip P. Cope, the Agent of this Company, will be in town for a few days, and will be happy to explain the workings of this system and take out Policies for such persons as are desirous of making a good investment.

Local Correspondence.

Retreat of the Catholic Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

In communicating to you a paragraph on the Diocesan Retreat recently concluded at Loretto, I deem it not inappropriate to say a few words about Loretto itself.

Under the pastoral zeal of the renowned Doctor Gallitzin (whose life has been so well and beautifully portrayed in Miss Brownson's recent work) Loretto became the settlement of a good, pious population. Here are established a splendid Monastery and College under the care of the devout Monks of the Franciscan Order. The President of the College is Rev. Dan'l Devlin, whose talents and zeal for "training up youths in the way they should go" are of the highest order. The Monastery and College are beautifully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the neat and modest little town, and viewing the unparalleled scenery with which the hand of Nature has adorned this delightful mountain range of the far-famed Alleghenies from any of the cardinal points of the horizon, the beholder must feel his heart exult at the grand prospect which Omnipotent bounty has spread before him. The lines from Pope may be applied here:

"Th' increasing prospect tires our wandering eyes,
Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise."

Here also may be enjoyed those cool and gentle breezes that bear with them an invigorating element indispensable to health and happiness.

At a short distance from the College, in an easterly direction, is situated the handsome Convent of the good Sisters of Mercy—those self-sacrificing ladies whose greatest luxury in life is doing good. Convenient to the convent are the beautiful parish church and the neat residence of the kind and zealous pastor, Rev. Father Bush.

Another remarkable trait in the character of Loretto is, that not one of those elements known as "denominations" is to be found within its thoroughly Catholic precincts.

On Monday, 18th ult., the Retreat of the clergy of this diocese was commenced in the Monastery under two of the Redemptorist Fathers and Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburg, and continued for two weeks. It was a cheering sight to see so many faithful priests assembled together. The brilliancy that has ever shone and ever will shine around the Catholic Church, intellectually speaking, was made manifest here in her ministers, whose presence would suggest to a thinking mind that passage in Scripture: "They that instruct many unto justice shall shine like stars for all eternity."

The good and kind Brothers of St. Francis (the hospitality of whose Order is proverbial in every age and clime) were all attention to the venerated Bishop and the holy Redemptorist Fathers and priesthood. The College opened on Monday, Sept. 1st, and the students are coming to take their places once more within the far-famed College of Loretto, where education pure and unmixed is to be found.

In conclusion, I would commend to parents desirous of affording to their sons the blessings of a sound Catholic education, the truths contained in the following lines:

"Hail, Education; thou glorious light,
Thou form'st the minds of youth aright;
Thy beams direct and swell their voice,
And point out what will be their choice."

GALLITZIN, Sept. 1, 1873.

FRIEND MAC—The first thing I do on opening your valuable journal is to look for your local correspondence, as therein is to be found the general news from the several localities. For some reason your last issue contained none, which leads me to ask what has become of "Rob Roy," "Scribo," "Tom," & Co., whose contributions to your columns have become, like angels' visits, few and far between.

With your permission I shall endeavor to give the readers of *Freeman* a brief account of some of the haps and mishaps occurring in this locality.

Coal mining is the principal employment of our citizens, and the price paid for digging coal up to July 1st was 70 cents per ton. The miners were then notified that they would only receive 60 cents per ton. Since then there has been nothing doing in the coal trade. The Kittanning Coal Co. last week brought a number of miners from elsewhere and put them to work. Our miners are very indignant about this wholesale innovation upon their rights, but no fear of trouble is entertained. The miners here have been taught to bear their wrongs patiently, but knowing their rights, they dare maintain them in the proper spirit and at the proper time.

The coal bank opened by Mr. F. X. Christy, one-half mile west of Gallitzin, on the Loretto road, has been leased for the winter season by two practical miners, Messrs. Jno. Brown and Philip Fogle, who have constantly on hand a large supply of the best coal the mountain can produce. They solicit and deserve a liberal patronage.

Our enterprising friend, Mr. Thos. Bradley, has made large purchases of lands from the estate of M. M. Adams, dec'd, and from David Watts, and is now boring to ascertain the exact depth of the coal, preparatory to sinking a shaft. When the mine is fully opened it will prove a great blessing to our village. May he have abundant success in the enterprise.

An application is to be made to the Court now sitting in your place to have our village incorporated as a borough. I hope it will meet with the approbation of the Court. It is to bear its present princely name—Gallitzin.

On Saturday last the Mail train west, due at the Cresson summit about 8 o'clock p. m., slacked its speed for the purpose of taking on board the telegraph operator at that point. Just as he stepped on to the car a pistol shot was fired from a group of men or boys standing a few paces away, and the ball lodged in the thigh of one of the brakemen, named Furlong. The wounded man was taken as far as Johnstown, where report says the ball was extracted by Dr. Lowman, and from thence to his home at Braddock's Fields. The motive which prompted the atrocious deed and who the party was that committed it are as yet hidden mysteries.

Somehow or other office-seekers are very sparing of their visits to this locality, notwithstanding the near approach of election day. Our candidate for County Treasurer is the only one I have seen bobbing around these precincts up to present writing.

I am happy to state that our beloved pastor, Rev. Father Ryan, has so far recovered from the effects of his recent injuries as to be able to resume the duties of his sacred calling, to which I trust he may be spared for many years to come.

Yours, &c., F. J. P.

EBENSBURG, Sept. 2, 1873.

EDITOR FREEMAN—Your readers, or some of them at least, will doubtless remember the kindly notice of Mr. Thomas W. Jones and daughter, of Bethlehem, Pa., contained in your issue of June 10, 1871, at which time they were on a brief visit to this place.

Immediately after Mr. Davis' return home from that visit his health commenced to fail, and, after a severe and protracted illness, lasting through an entire year, he died at midnight of the 29th ult., in the 71st year of his age. He was born at Beulah, in this county, on the 25th of July, 1803—his father, as your article stated, being the first justice of the peace in the county, and the owner of the first horse brought to Beulah.

Yours, READER.

PIKE! PIKE!! PIKE!!!—W. W. Pike, of Johnstown, keeps for sale, on Franklin street, No. 142, all kinds of stoves, tinware, cooking utensils, eave spouting and sheet-iron fixtures, such as stove-pipe, etc. Mr. Pike is a fair and square dealer, and is now laying in an immense stock of stoves for the fall and winter trade. Cook and parlor stoves of every description, and of the very latest patterns, for sale cheap, together with all kinds of domestic utensils, from a rat-trap to a saw-mill. You will find the place half way between David Creed's and M. P. Meagher's stores.

SEE! SEE!! SEE!!!—See Wanamaker & Brown's advertisement, and think of the advantage of dealing there for all your clothes. Fine stock this season. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

ATTRACTIVE! NEAT! SUBSTANTIAL!

Fall Styles Ready!

MEN'S YOUTH'S BOY'S **READY-MADE CLOTHING.**

All Purchasers of Good Clothing are **RECOMMENDED** to supply their wants for the Fall and Winter Season from the Magnificent Stock of Elegant All Wool Garments

NOW ARRANGED FOR INSPECTION

In the Spacious Salesrooms of Oak Hall.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, Prices Remarkably Low! Samples, with Easy Rules for Self-Measurement sent to any address when written for.

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.,

Philadelphia.

JOHN BENTON..... JOHN S. TITTLE.

BENTON & TITTLE,

(Successors to BENTON & WAYNE,)

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Horse Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WASH MACHINES AND WRINGERS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Wagon Hubs, Spokes and Felloes,

HUB BOXING AND SPOKE TENONING MACHINES, &c.,

Nos. 208 and 210 Main Street, Johnstown, Pa.

[Sept. 5.-4m.] ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

DELICIOUS CUSTARD CAKE.—Take two cups sugar (powdered is best), one-half cup butter, one cup milk, two eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, mix together; flavor with lemon or vanilla; add two and one-half cups sifted flour having in it one measure Banner Baking Powder; bake in four jelly cake pans.

For the Custard.—Take two cups of milk; when it boils add two heaping table-spoonfuls corn starch, two eggs, well beaten, one-half-cup white sugar; flavor with same as in cake, put the custard between the layers of the cake while both are warm.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this very valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

DON'T GIVE IT UP!—'Tis folly to fret or get into a pet about the trials or cares that come on unawares; 'twould be better by far to take things as they are, and always seek to beguile with a laugh or a smile all of life's troublesome topics, or else take a run down to famous Johnstown, and while there pop into Coppock's cheap dry goods and fancy goods emporium, under the Opera House, 112 Main street, Johnstown, where a lovely stock for ladies' wear and household use can always be found in great profusion and at prices no other dealer can compete with.

OH! where are you going, my amiable friend?—oh! where are you going? said one to another. I am going a new suit of clothes to buy from S. J. Hess & Brother. Oh! where do they keep, my amiable friend?—oh! where do they keep? said he. They keep at 141 Main street, and their store you shall quickly see. Then I will go with you, my amiable friend—then I will go with you, said he. So they both went together and with suits for mild weather they were soon fitted to a T, T, T. Go thou and do likewise, dear reader.

THE MAN in the moon was looking at the made-up clothing of James J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, the other night, with the evident intention of making a purchase. He can't shine without a new suit from Murphy, neither can the young men of Cambria county shine unless they go and do likewise. Murphy is the cheapest and clevcrest man to buy from you ever read about.

THE apple which Eve presented to Adam was said to have been a Tarr & Cramer, but that alleged fact does not prevent E. J. Mills from selling the very face that the whole garden became distorted in appearance, but that alleged fact cheapest and choicest flour, feed and groceries ever brought to Ebensburg. His flour is just fresh from the *Mills*, which is a great advantage. Call on him for provisions.

OBITUARY.

LUCKETT.—Died, in Barr township, on Tuesday last, of cholera infantum, Alphonsus Ligouri, infant son of James and Mary A. Luckett, aged 6 months and 12 days.

Farewell, dear little angel boy!—your innocent soul has winged its way to the roseate bowers of a glorious eternity, ere sin had sullied or led it astray from the destiny for which God had created it.

OATMAN.—Died, in this place, on Sunday evening last, Emma, only daughter of M. L. and Nannie Oatman, aged 2 years and 2 months.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hill is abroad,
So her spirit hath flown from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God."

ROHRBACH.—Died, in Hollidaysburg, yesterday morning, Mrs. Grace Rohrbach, sister of Mrs. —— McConnell, of this place, aged about 53 years.

FOUR TEACHERS WANTED to take charge of the Schools of Munster Township for a term of FIVE MONTHS. Good salaries will be paid to good teachers. Examination at the Glass School House on Monday, Sept. 29th, inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.

GEO. MCCULLOUGH, Pres't.
A. D. CRISTE, Sec'y. [Sept. 5, 1873.-3t.]

219,758

SINGER SEWING MACHINES SOLD IN 1872.

TWO OR THREE AGENTS WANTED in the Northern and Western portions of Cambria County. Prefer to have them furnish their own Teams. For terms, etc., address

N. C. WILDER.
Sept. 5.-1m. Gen'l Ag't, Johnstown, Pa.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-1t.

VALUABLE

Coal and Timber PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE!

SITUATE AT CRESSON STATION, PA. R. R.,

—CONTAINING—

2,000 Acres,

more or less, underlaid with the

Best Quality of MOUNTAIN COAL.

A portion of the land well timbered with

HEMLOCK, OAK, CHESTNUT, &c.

☞ The attention of persons wishing to engage in the mining of Coal and manufacture of Coke is particularly invited to this sale, as the Lands offered surpass, either for speculation or safe investment, any property to be found in Western Pennsylvania.

All information given by addressing

JNO. P. SCANLAN,
Executor of M. M. ADAMS, dec'd.
Ebensburg, Aug. 22, 1873.-tf.

TRIAL LIST.—Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, for Cambria county, commencing on Monday, Sept. 1st, 1873:

SECOND WEEK.

John Forsyth's use...vs.	Cambria Iron Co.
George Cupp.....vs.	Perry Bolsinger.
Finney & Barrons...vs.	Stephenson et al.
Summerville.....vs.	Redmond, Mellon, and others.
Stephensor & others..vs.	Finney & Barrons.
Hips & Lloyd.....vs.	Swartz.
Pedan.....vs.	Keller, with notice.
Suppes.....vs.	Hawes.
Casey, Fogarty & Co..vs.	P. & R. McGough.
Douglass.....vs.	Neason.
Executrix of Richey..vs.	Jamison.
Smith.....vs.	Bonacker.
Suppes.....vs.	Hawes.
O'Donnell.....vs.	Arble.
Strauss.....vs.	Tiley.
Brackan.....vs.	Brackan.
Summerville.....vs.	Mellons and others

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Proth'y's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 4, 1873.

ADJOURNED Administrator's SALE.

THE undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of Andrew Weibel, late of Cambria county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on **Saturday, September 6th, '73, at 10 o'clock, A. M.**, the following personal property, to wit: 1 three-year old Dark Bay or Brown Horse, 2 Milch Cows, 1 Yearling Bull, 4 two-year old Young Cattle, 1 Sow and Pigs; 1 Mower and Reaper combined, in excellent order, 1 Hay-Fork, Rope and Pulleys, 1 Sled, 1 Horse Hay-Rake, 4 Wind-Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovels, Forks, Log-Chains, Digging-Bar, Cross-cut Saw, Cutting-Box, Cider Mill and Press, 2 sets Hearse Harness, Hay by the ton, &c.; 1 Egg Stove, 1 Cooking Stove and Utensils, large Iron Kettle, Bedsteads and Bedding, Clothes-Press, Cupboard, Chairs, Tables, Doughtray, 24 yards Carpet, and a large lot of Farm Implements and Household Furniture not here mentioned.

☞ Terms will be made known on day of sale and a reasonable credit will be given.

THERESA A. WEIBLE, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS HOOVER, }
Cambria Twp., Aug. 21, 1873.

195 DAYS ON AN **ICE RAFT!**

An Official and Thrilling History of The POLARIS EXPEDITION

Under the late Capt. HALL, his untimely death, remarkable rescue of the crew from a floating field of Ice. Also, a History of all the Expeditions to the Arctic World from Earliest Times. Profusely illustrated. Agents Wanted. Address PHILADELPHIA BOOK COMPANY, PHILA.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Chest township, June 25th, a two-year-old BLACK BULL with a white spot on his face, one between his horns, another on each side of his head and still another on each of his knees; is white from the breast backward, and has a red stripe on his back. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN AIRHART.
Chest township, Aug. 22, 1873.-3t

POOR HOUSE ORDERS.—All persons holding Poor House orders bearing interest, are notified to present them to the Board of Poor House Directors immediately, in order that orders for the accrued interest may be issued, as all interest on the same will cease after the 1st of September next. By order of the Poor House Directors. JOHN COX,
Ebensburg, Aug. 29, 1873.-3t. Treasurer.

WANTED—EIGHT TEACHERS to the Schools of Washington Township. Applicants will be examined by the County Superintendent, at Cresson, on the *19th day of September*, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

P. M'GOUGH,
Portage, Aug. 29, 1873.-3t. Secretary.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to the undersigned, that he is in need of money, and must have it. Those who desire to save costs will do so by calling and settling at once.

Ebensburg Aug. 21, '73. V. LUTTRINGER.

WORKING CLASS, MALE OR FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cents return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 175 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO,

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

A CARD.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 " " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,
July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

STILL UP AND AT IT!

CABINET MAKING AND UNDERTAKING.

Thankful for past liberal favors, the subscriber desires to inform the people of Ebensburg and vicinity that he is still carrying on the business above named in all its branches, on High street, nearly opposite the Public School House. Substantially made Furniture of all kind sold at lowest figures. Coffins of any desirable size or finish furnished on short notice, and funerals attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

ROBERT EVANS.
Ebensburg, March 21, 1873.-6m.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 21, 1872.-tf.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of ANDREW WEIBEL, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said

How Indians Kill Their Beeves.

A gentleman from up river furnishes us an item concerning the way in which the Indians at several of the agencies do their butchering. The agent furnishes them their rations of beef on the hoof, when they are then allowed to slaughter according to the dictates of their own consciences. From 150 to 200 head are issued at a time, and the Indians drive all but 20 or 30 into an enclosure arranged for the purpose. A couple of hundred of the copper-colored devils then get around the pen, and with rifles and revolvers commence a fusilade into the herd, taking no aim, but just banging away promiscuously, seeming to desire more to maim and torture the poor brutes than to kill them. The revolvers haven't sufficient force to put one of them to death, and so they are the favorite arm. The wounded bovines soon set up a bellowing which ought to excite pity in any heart, but these red skins listen to it with a delight that could only be equaled if the agonizing cries were those of pale face victims. In the herd may be seen animals with two or three of their legs broken, but trying to rear and plunge on those uninjured; some with their horns split by a bullet, and others scarred and bleeding in various parts of the body. After the massacre is finished the Indians jump into the corral, and there is then a strife for securing the tongues and intestines of the animals, which taken raw are very choice morsels to the red man's palate. When there is nothing left but the lifeless, tongueless, eviscerated carcasses of the cattle inside the enclosure, attention is then paid to those reserved to furnish the desert of this carnival of barbaric cruelty. The 20 or 30 steers are stampeded across the prairie, and then pursued by the Indians on horseback with lances and revolvers, *a la* buffalo hunt, their tormentors uttering those hideous noises for the production of which the vocal accoutrement of the full-grown nation's ward is the only adequate arrangement yet discovered. By means of spears and pistols the miserable brutes (we refer to the cattle) have their bodies so lacerated that they are soon exhausted by loss of blood and the frantic pace at which they have tried to elude their murderers. When one falls the Indians then try by goadings to urge it to another race, but when they fail in this they stand over the fallen beast and, by all the devilish tricks they ever learned, torment it until death comes as a relief. Then all the interest in the animal is at an end, except to scalp it of its tongue and entrails.

The squaws are then turned out to cut up the carcasses and get them into camp, not a morsel of which is allowed to remain. Among them there are sometimes fearful contests for choice portions of the animals, in which a couple of them may frequently be seen hacking at each other with their knives over a piece of tenderloin. When the last one is down the Indians go back to their lodges, their blood-thirstiness whetted to such a keen edge that the only wonder is that they can all be restrained from massacreing the entire post. How any set of men can expect to civilize a lot of creatures among whom such practices are tolerated, is more than we, with our ideas of human instincts, can comprehend.—*Sioux City Journal.*

A Singular Story.—Nearly a quarter of a century ago, says the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, an insane man named Wiley Williams was brought to Philadelphia from his home in the South, and placed in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. At that time he appeared to be a raving maniac, but, under the treatment of Dr. Kirkbride, gave some little evidence of recovery. Mr. Williams insisted that he was not insane, and made threats that he would shoot Dr. Kirkbride, or any other person connected with the institution, unless restored to liberty. These threats were regarded as idle talk, but Williams said he meant business whenever the first opportunity offered. Finally, by some means or other, he obtained a shot-gun, and with this weapon ascended a tree one night, and thus remained in ambush on the lookout for Dr. Kirkbride. Early one morning, as the doctor was walking along a well-beaten pathway, he passed near the tree wherein Williams was lodged above. He fired at Dr. Kirkbride, and then, springing down from his elevated position, escaped, but was soon captured. Dr. Kirkbride received several buckshot wounds, from the effects of which he was ill for some time. The threats made by Williams having been realized, jeopardizing the life of a useful physician, a legal investigation was made, which resulted in sending Williams to the Eastern Penitentiary for life. Here he became perfectly wild. He was placed in one of the cells appropriated for insane persons, and there, year after year, he passed his life, which must have been to him a fearful dream. On one occasion he maimed himself with a piece of glass or copper, but failed to commit suicide. He recovered from his wound, and in the course of time gave pretty good evidence of a restoration to reason. For several years he has been perfectly sane, and now presents the appearance of a fine-looking, venerable gentleman, his once black hair having become thin and entirely white.

A Romance of Politics.—An exchange says: "There has been a bit of romance in the life of Hon. Wm. Allen, whom the Democrats of Ohio have nominated for Governor. As the beginning of the political campaign in 1830, when Allen was nominated for Congress by the Democrats, and McArthur, the Whig Governor, was a candidate for re-election, Allen was the lover of McArthur's daughter, and between them there was an engagement to be married. But it is said that after McArthur's defeat the Governor broke off the matrimonial engagement, and the lady married a Kentucky gentleman, who died before the expiration of Allen's term in the House. McArthur died about the same time. At this point comes in another little romance. A gentleman who was an ultra Democrat, and a great admirer of the then rising young man, Allen G. Thurman, had a daughter, who, much to her father's chagrin, married a Whig. In making his will the old gentleman disposed of the property to his daughter in such a way that the Whig husband could not acquire title in it. This lady also became a widow; she afterward met Allen G. Thurman, and is now Mrs. Senator Thurman. It was at the wedding of Judge Thurman that Mr. Allen again met Miss McArthur (by this time the widow of the Kentucky gentleman.) The old love was renewed; they were married, and lived happily together until the death of Mrs. Allen, which occurred before the expiration of Mr. Allen's Senatorial term. Mr. Allen has since been a widower."

Eighty-four years ago there ware 25,000 Catholics in the United States; there are now 9,600,000. There was one bishopric; there are now fifty-four, besides six vicariates and four abbots. There were twenty-one priests; there are now 4,898. There were three or four chapels; there are now 47 cathedrals, 4,250 churches, and 1,754 chapels and stations. There are now also 138 monasteries of men, 583 convents of women, 1,577 academies and schools, 283 charitable institutions, and 112 seminaries and colleges, in which, among other students, 848 young men are studying for the priesthood.

S.T-1860-X.

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made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge.
WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

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And all other description of Work in that line.

Employing none but skillful workmen and using only the best materials, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction in work, styles and prices.

Platform work done at short notice. Repairing of all kind attended to at reasonable rates.

A Blacksmith Shop in connection with Manufactory. Call and see specimens of work.
June 22, 1872.-tf. D. M. CHUTE.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge, for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the Zahm Store will receive due attention.
DANIEL H. ZAHM.

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Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Testaments, Pipes, &c.

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John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to publ e favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

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GALLITZIN STATION, PA. R. R.

Having just purchased, refitted and refurnished this well known and commodious Hotel, the subscriber is fully prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and especially invites the attention of his friends in Cambria and Blair counties to this fact. Neither expense or pains will be spared to make all feel at home who sojourn with me. Terms moderate.
M. FITZHARRIS, Proprietor.
Gallitzin, April 4, 1873.-tf.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

A Lesson in History—A. D. 1900.

It was a summer evening—
Old Mr. Smith had come
From San Francisco, by balloon,
To his suburban home—
Where, by the shore of Klamath Lake,
His pleasure he was wont to take.

He saw his grandchild, Colfaxine,
While playing at croquet,
Roll something large and smooth and round
To her brother, Henry Clay,
And ask the young sport if he knew
Where that queer palæozoic grew.

The old man Smith stepped up and took
The relic in his hand,
And shook it till it rattled out
A gill or two of sand.
"'Tis some squaw Modoc's skull," quoth he
"Who fell in the great victory."

"Now tell us what 'twas all about?"
Young Henry Clay inquired;
While on her mallet Colfaxine
Leaned with a look inspired.
"Come, tell us who the warriors were,
And why they killed each other here?"

"It was the Yankees," said old Smith,
"Who made the Modoc's run,
Because they coveted the lands
The red man hunted on.
It's somewhat mixed; but all agree
That 'twas a famous victory.

"Men, babes and women, fifty-three,
Followed the Indian chief;
One hundred times as many whites
Brought Mr. Lo to grief;
And every red was killed," said he,
"In the great Modoc victory."

"But what good came of it at last?"
Asked gentle Colfaxine.
"Good? Why, we got their land, you bet—
The home you're living in;
And many a heathen scalp won we
In that great Christian victory.

"Great praise our Col. Killem gained,
And eke our flag I ween!"
"But did they read the Bible then?"
Said pitying Colfaxine.
"Why, that I cannot say," quoth he,
"But 'twas a glorious victory."

A Feverish Joke.—One of Joe's latest jokes was played off upon a stranger who came into the city by the Jackson train during the recent yellow fever scare. The cars had emptied out their cargo of passengers, and one greenish, country-looking chap stood apart from the crowd, with carpet-bag in hand, evidently at a loss as to what he should do with himself. He had not stood long befor Joe "went for him."

"Five feet nine high; two feet eleven across the breast; eighteen inches through," said Joe, looking the new arrival straight in the face, not cracking a smile, and drawing from his pocket a tape line with which he was about to verify his estimated measurement.

"What do yo mean, sir?" eagerly inquired the stranger.

"Why, it's all right," said Joe, putting the tape-line back in his pocket. "You measure five feet nine by two feet eleven by nineteen. I'll be ready for you at nine o'clock in the morning."

"What have you to do with my measurement, sir? What are you driving at, sir?" inquired the countryman, excitedly and angrily.

"Why, you see," said Joe, "I'm the city undertaker, and the yellow fever is killing the strangers off so rapidly that I have to get their measures as they come into the city. If I didn't, you see, sir, the dead bodies would accumulate on my hands."

At this an unusual pallor came over the features of the countryman; his whole body was in a quiver, and, turning to the baggage-master, he said:

"Look here, mister, check my baggage back up the road. I goes by the next train."

Vegetable Instinct.—If a pan of water be placed within six inches of either side of the stem of a pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of the leaves on the water. This experiment may be continued nightly until the plant begins to fruit.

If a prop be put within six inches of a young convovules, or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shifted daily. If, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it is unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will run to its original position or die in the attempt; yet, notwithstanding, if two of the plants grow near each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of the spiral, and they will twine around each other.

Duhamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they commenced to germinate, of course sending the plume upward to the light, and the root down into the soil. After a few days the cylinder was turned one-fourth around, and again this was repeated, until an entire revolution of the cylinder was completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth and it was found that both the plume and the radicle had bent themselves to every revolution, and the one in its effort to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, had formed a perfect spiral. But, although the natural tendency of the roots is downward, if the soil beneath be dry and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.

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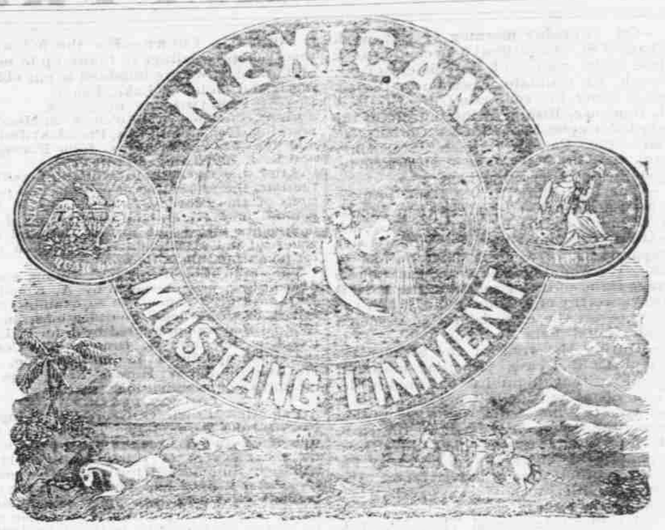
F. A. SHOEMAKER. WM. H. SECHLER.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER
Attorneys-at-Law,
[19-16.] EBENSBURG, Cambria Co., Pa. [tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, third door from High street. [aug.27.]



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M. J. BUCK, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's Store. Night calls may be made the residence of John Buck, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence on Crawford st., West Ward, where night calls should be made. [4-4.-tf.]

A Mile a Minute.—Of the flight of railroad train at the rate of sixty miles an hour, between Salem and Portland, Oregan, an editor of the Evening Post of the latter city says: The depots and houses along the road presented a blurred appearance; they seemed to be stretched out like a piece of rubber. The telegraph poles danced the Highland fling to the music of the screaming whistle and the snort of the iron steed. The nerves of the ear were loosened, and the angry engine bled as she bounded over the track, scarcely touching them. With the speed of lightning, almost, she passed the bridges, around curves, and through the gorges, hurrying on with a freight of human beings to aid a sister city in her affliction. In the short space of about three minutes from the time of leaving Salem depot little Capital engine was at beautiful work in the city of Portland. Although the train started thirty minutes behind time, it arrived at its destination thirty minutes ahead of time. We can such rapid speed be equalled? Yes, was prompter response ever made? Yes, so many miles away and so soon known? But one alone of the many passengers realized the dangers of the situation. All others would have said, "Give her steam," had that been their privilege. We have been told of a laughable incident happened at Milwaukee. A gentleman who wished to come down on the train was in waiting at the depot, and hurried out near the platform in order to get on board as soon as the train stopped. While waiting patiently he turned his eyes up the track and saw something coming. Strange ideas flitted through his mind of death and the hereafter. No time to reach tall timber, he embraced the first post in the shed, and clung to it for dear life. As the train shot past him, he was carried almost fifty yards, and his coattails were both dislocated. As soon as he thought it was safe to loosen his hold, he made a break for home, barefooted, having come to the conclusion that he did not care to go to Portland anyway.

Mollie and Her Dog.—In the art gallery in the New Orleans Picayune there is a picture of "Mollie and her dog." Mollie was no thief herself, but she was classed among thieves because her dog had a habit of stealing. Mollie would go into a store and examine goods, jewelry, laces, &c., and the dog was at her side. She had a way of telling the dog just what she wanted out of a store, and then she went out and the dog remained behind to lay his teeth on the article which Mollie wanted. He punctually delivered it to his mistress at her rooms. Sometimes the dog took little things that he thought Mollie might want without asking her. Mollie and her dog had a perfect understanding, worked together for several years, and were very dear friends. But one day the dog was caught stealing. Mollie flew to his rescue, exonerated the dog and nobly took upon herself of the theft. The police were at her word. She said she was willing to do all the suffering and pay the fine, but begged the jailors to spare the dog. The jailors had the photograph of Waterman and the dog taken and placed among the rogues. They then told Mollie the dog had to die without judge or jury. She prayed the inexorable powers to spare her life, but spare the dog's. They would not listen to her appeal, and killed the dog before her eyes, they flung the lifeless carcass into her cell and locked the door. The next morning Mollie Waterman was found dead in the cell with the dog in her arms. There was an instance of fidelity. That picture is worthy of a better place than a police office rogues gallery. Thomas Bergh ought to look after it.

To Preserve Green Corn.—Cut the corn from the cob and pack tightly in a common stone jar, with salt in alternate layers. A layer of corn, say one inch thick, then a layer of salt, and so on until the jar is filled. Then cut pieces of thick paper to fit into the jar, lay them upon the corn and put on a weight to hold it down. In pickle will soon rise, and all the corn must be held beneath the surface of the brine. A cloth or paper must next be tied over the mouth of the jar to keep out the dust and flies, and that is all there is of it.

But there will be something more to do when you desire to use your corn, for therein lieth the secret of the process. It will be too salty for the table as packed, of course, and if you soak the salt out in the ordinary plan you spoil the whole thing, for the milk and the life of the grain go out with the salt. But you must do it nevertheless, and now let us tell you how to do it. Commence operations by taking it from your jar and dropping it a few ears into a kettle of boiling water—then have the water boiling when it strikes it. This cooks the milk in the grain at once, rendering it insoluble, after which you may soak through as many waters as you desire without impairing the flavor or virtues of the corn in the least.

We have eaten green corn two years old, kept in this way, and found it delicious, and so perfect was it, that had it been in the ing-ear season been at hand, we never have suspected otherwise than that it had just been taken from the stalk.—*Mobile Register.*

How to Avoid a Cold.—Epithelles on the outer coverings of the lungs becomes pneumonia. Inflammation of the lungs, or lung fever, and is most fatal when it carries off the strongest man in the space of within a week. If cold fails to reach the inner covering of the lungs it is then dealt with its knife-like pains and tedious and slow recoveries. If a cold settles in the joints there is rheumatism, with its excruciating pains, and rheumatism is a near relative of which in an instant sometimes hurries you under the cords of life with no friend near to bring. It is of the utmost importance, then, in the wintry weather, that we should not so much how to cure a cold as how to avoid it. Cold always comes from the checking of some part of the body being out of its proper natural for a time. If a person will keep his feet warm always, and especially wet himself or herself to be chilled through, you will never take cold in a lifetime. Of course you can only be accomplished by the use of plenty of warm clothing and avoidance of sudden exposure. While multitudes of persons suffer from cold feet, perhaps the majority from cooling off too quickly after exercise, by adding a little warmer than is necessary exercise or work, or from coming into too warm apartment.

A writer in the London *Medical Record* states that in cases of whooping cough, during the last stage—that is, after the first week—he has had one ounce of the strongest liquid ammonia put into a pint of water in an open pan, and the steam taken up by means of half a brick made red hot, and put into the bedroom throughout, and put into the bed-room, the pan containing the ammonia, the brick being placed in the middle of the room, on which the patients were brought to inhale the ammoniated steam was passing off. By this method, he says, was used in the night, and the night before bed time, and it proved very efficacious in abating the violence of the cough, and after three or four days used, it relieved the malady, as to establish beyond a doubt the great value of this mode of using ammonia, as a therapeutic agent in the case of liquifying the nervous system in whooping cough.